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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 1

Section 1

January 2, 1941.

HALT REFERENDUM, DAIRYMEN DEMAND

From Washington, December 31, a New York Times dispatch says that more than twenty milk cooperatives of New York State demanded Tuesday a Federal Court injunction to stop the USDA from holding a second referendum on amendments to the Government order regulating handling of milk for the New York metropolitan market, and to check any attempt by the Department to lift the present regulations.

SHARES AWARD WITH RESEARCH STAFF

From Philadelphia, January 1, a New York Herald-Tribune dispatch says that the \$1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was awarded at the Association's convention Wednesday for a paper on plant nutrition presented by Professor D. R. Hoagland and Dr. D. I. Arnon, of the University of California, but its acceptance was made conditional by Dr. Arnon, who insisted that the credit and prize be shared by his associates in the plant nutrition laboratory where the prize winning work was done.

FARM PRICES ON WAY UP

From Chicago, January 1, the AP says that the blow that Europe's war dealt American farm prices last spring because of demoralization of international trade is being softened by resurging domestic demand for farm commodities as the U. S. rearms, according to year-end market statistics.

COTTON TEXTILE PROSPECTS GOOD

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 2, says that, although defense orders for cotton textiles have begun to taper off, the volume of business already placed is sufficient to maintain current operating schedules well into the second quarter. The usual seasonal upturn in commercial demand for textiles this month should supply mills with orders that will permit a high rate of operations through the first half of the year.

Eire Food
Shortage Grows

From Dublin, December 31, the AP says that Agriculture Minister James Ryan warned in a radio broadcast Tuesday that the food position of Eire is rapidly becoming more serious. "I am quite positive that within a very short period supplies of imported food may be cut off entirely; if we are to survive the dangers that lie ahead, all essential food-stuffs must be produced at home," he said.

Argentina Pushes
Trade In Americas

The New York Times, January 1, says that indications that Latin-American nations have seized upon the idea of building up greater inter-American trade as a result of the European war and are making considerable headway in that direction is seen in reports cabled to the Argentine Information Bureau in New York from Buenos Aires. Argentina's trade with sister republics in South and Central America and with Canada and the U. S. has helped considerably to offset the loss of markets in Continental Europe, the report showed.

1941 State Corn
Acreage Allotments

State corn acreage allotments for the 1941 commercial corn area were announced Tuesday by the AAA. The area consists of 623 counties in 15 States and has a total allotment of 37,300,000 acres. Corn allotments for individual farms are now being established in counties of the commercial corn area. Farmers who plant within their farm allotments in 1941 will receive conservation payments of 9 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their corn allotments. They will also receive parity payments at a rate yet to be determined and will be eligible for corn loans next fall as authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

AMS Surveys
Potato Marketing

A survey of the way late-crop potatoes are marketed in 1,165 retail grocery stores in Chicago indicates that more efficient methods of handling might improve the quality of the product offered to consumers. The published report of the Agricultural Marketing Service, "Retail Trade Practices and Preferences for Late-crop Potatoes in Chicago and Suburbs, and Quality Analyses of Potatoes Offered for Sale to Consumers, 1939-40," is based on the quality and size of potatoes found in 100-pound sacks, consumer packages, and bins when the stores were visited during the period from September 1939 to April 1940.

Cotton Exporting
Time Extended

The time limit for the actual exportation of lint cotton and cotton products under the 1939-40 Cotton and Cotton Products Export program has been extended from December 31, 1940 to March 31, 1941, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced Tuesday. The final date for exporters to file claims for payments under the 1939-40 program, for lint cotton and cotton products actually exported, has been extended to May 31, 1941.

Ammonia Used
As Fertilizer

Scientific American, January says that crops in the Western U. S. have been helped lately by gaseous ammonia blown into irrigation water. An acre of ground fertilized with 400 pounds of ammonia produces 736 crates of celery as against 565 crates from an acre dressed with a ton of mixed fertilizer.

The Basis Of
Dendrochronology

In The Journal of Forestry, December, Arthur W. Sampson, of the University of California, discusses "The Dendrochronology Enigma." Mr. Sampson says that the claims of those who try to correlate ring widths and precipitation cycles are generally accepted among the biologically untrained, but that such claims are accepted conditionally or with many reservations by those plant ecologists and plant physiologists who have followed the subject.

Sees Need of
Better Cows

Thousands of families who need and want more milk than they can buy with limited incomes are the dairy industry's greatest opportunity for a wider market, O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, said today in his annual report to Secretary Wickard. Although the dairy industry itself can do nothing directly to increase family incomes, "it could accomplish somewhat the same result if all milk were produced, processed, and distributed with greater efficiency and the savings thus effected were passed on to thousands of potential consumers in the form of lower milk prices." The Bureau's research and service activities are directed largely toward development and establishment of more efficient practices throughout the whole dairy industry.

Eisenhower
Appointed Land
Use Coordinator

Secretary Wickard announced Tuesday the permanent appointment of Milton S. Eisenhower as Land Use Coordinator of the USDA. In July, 1937, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace assigned Mr Eisenhower to set up the Office of Land Use Coordination while continuing to serve as Director of Information, a post he had held since December, 1928. The Office was set up at the request of the heads of all the land use agencies of the Department -- the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Forest Service. A staff agency, its function is to assist the Secretary in directing toward common goals the work of all these and other Department agencies which deal with land use and in correlating the land use work of the Department with that of other Government agencies. The head of this Office, the Land Use Coordinator, serves as chairman of the Department's program Board and as a member of the Administrative Council of the Department.

Forests In The
Arizona Desert

In The Journal of Forestry, December, Clarence E. Olson, of the SCS, writes on "Forests in the Arizona Desert." Mr. Olson tells of the extensive mesquite forests in the larger river valleys of southern Arizona, which have been producing wood crops of great economic value to the local population and which have a productive capacity equal to that of many of the saw timber forests.

Chemical Weed
Control Equipment

In Agricultural Engineering, December, O. C. French, of the University of California, writes on "Equipment for Chemical Weed Control." Included in the paper is a calibration table for delivery of spray at various speeds and volumes.

Paper Analyzes
Farmers' Vote

In speaking of the results of the election, an editorial in the Progressive Farmer (Texas Edition) for January says that one of the significant highlights of the voting was the failure of the majority of Midwest farmers to vote with the cotton farmers of the South. "In times past, efforts have been made to form a political union between the two. More and more it seems an unnatural bond. So long as the farmers of the Midwest seek to forestall the livestock competition of the South by their efforts to bind us to the one-crop system, there is but faint hope that the farmers of these two most important agricultural areas of the nation will become political bedfellows."

Grape Colapsis
Infests Soybeans

Country Gentleman, January, says that J. H. Bigger, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, has discovered that the grape colapsis uses soybeans as a breeding ground, thus becoming the first insect to infest the crop. During the past year, this pest did widespread damage to thousands of acres of corn and soybeans in Illinois, and the outlook for the coming season is not bright. The best known methods for control at the present time is early spring plowing and the heavy disking of land that is to be planted to corn and soybeans.

Strange Chickens
Hatched in Pa.

Science Digest, January, says that strange looking chickens were hatched from four out of twenty eggs injected with weak solutions of colchicine by Miss Edna Higbee, of the University of Pittsburgh. They had oversized combs and wattles, and the roosters had elongated tail feathers. The one surviving hen is kept in a cage with one of the roosters, and lays an egg every two or three days. The eggs, however, have failed to hatch when incubated.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 2

Section 1

January 3, 1941.

BRITAIN LOWERS MEAT RATION

From London, January 2, the CTPS says that the Food Minister has decreed that, beginning Monday, the meat ration now officially set at 1 shilling 10 pence (about 36 cents) weekly will be cut to 1 shilling 6 pence (about 29 1/2 cents). The meat shortage has recently forced butchers throughout England to cut down their supplies to customers to amounts costing as low as 6 pence 1/2 penny per head (about 10 cents). From that date, also, pork and most waste meats hitherto unrationed will not be available without coupons.

WILL PRODUCE MOLASSES

The New York Times, January 3, says that Frank A. Dillingham, chairman of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company, said Thursday in a letter to stockholders that the company planned to manufacture high-test molasses for industrial use from a substantial part of its Dominican cane, instead of sugar, and that a contract for sale of the product has been arranged.

URUGUAY IMPOST ENDED

"Discriminatory tonnage and impost duties within the U. S. were removed against Uruguay through a proclamation by President Roosevelt published today (Thursday). The action applies against vessels, produce, manufactures and merchandise imported in Uruguayan vessels from Uruguay and other foreign countries. It was taken on a reciprocal basis as Uruguay is not discriminating against the U. S. Similar action has been taken with respect to Peru and other South American nations. Ordinarily the arrangement is made under treaties. Where treaty provisions are lacking, it is done by proclamation under authority of law." (Dispatch from Washington in the New York Times, January 2.)

DECEMBER PORK PRODUCTION UP

From Chicago, January 2, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the American Meat Institute's Monthly Review of the livestock and meat trade reports that, for the third consecutive month, December production of pork reached a new high record. Output for the month was about 13 percent larger than during December, 1939. Aggregate production of pork during 1940, according to the report, was exceptionally large.

State Cotton
Acreage Allotments Preliminary state cotton acreage allotments totaling 26,699,917 acres for 1941, were announced Thursday by the AAA. These allotments do not include acreage increases to be made to growers under the minimum allotment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. If, as in 1939 and 1940, these preliminary allotments result in the planting of about 25 million acres, normal yields would result in a production of approximately 12-1/2 million bales.

No 1941-42 Rice
Marketing Quotas Marketing quotas on rice will not be proclaimed for the 1941-42 marketing season, the AAA announced Thursday. As a result no referendum on rice marketing quotas will be necessary.

Brookline Gets
Food Stamp Plan Secretary Wickard announced Thursday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the town of Brookline, Massachusetts.

BAE On Vegetable
Situation Prospective supplies of fresh vegetables for late winter marketings are indicated to be substantially larger than a year earlier, but consumer purchasing power likewise will be higher than it was last winter. The supply of late Irish potatoes in storage for marketing after January 1 is considerably larger than the supply a year ago but that of sweetpotatoes is smaller. Because of a record large production and a record large carry-over, the total supply of dry edible beans is substantially larger this season than last. Marketings of truck crops slackened somewhat in mid-December because of unfavorable growing conditions in the various producing areas, but it is expected that marketings will increase somewhat in January. It is also probable that supplies during the next few months will be somewhat larger than those of early 1940.

Remedy For
Cattle Sunburn Country Gentleman, January, says that livestock owners in Merced County, California, have adopted an unusual method of protecting Hereford cows from photosensitization, or cattle sunburn, a strange disease which attacks cattle having white skin areas. Herefords affected by this disease break out with ulcerous sores on their white parts. A mixture of crankcase oil and lampblack, smeared in a thick coating over the white parts of the cows, has been found to protect them from the disease.

Land, Work Chances
For Lowest Third

In Land Policy Review, December, Louis H. Bean, of the BAE, writes on "Land and Work Chances for the Lowest Third." Mr. Bean says that "the expected rise in industrial activity and national income as a result of greatly increased defense expenditures has a direct bearing on rural welfare. What are the prospects of an improved rural level of living, of a better distribution of income among farm families? An answer is given here. It is none too reassuring, but it sets out one of the most important tasks before us."

Dehydration
Of Vegetables

In the Fruit Products Journal, December, W. V. Cruess and E. M. Mark, of the University of California, write on "The Dehydration of Vegetables."

Preparing And
Freezing Fruits

In Quick Frozen Foods, December, Donald K. Tressler, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, writes on the preparation and freezing of fruits. Mr. Tressler also outlines the varieties of fruits which give satisfactory frozen products, grading the freezing capacity of each variety.

Wilt Resistance
Of New Cottons

In Better Crops With Plant Food, December, D. C. Neal and H. B. Brown, of the Louisiana Experiment Station, write on "Wilt Resistance of the New Cottons." The article includes a diagram of fusarium wilt resistance of new strains and hybrid cottons in an experiment at Baton Rouge in 1939.

Labor's Effect
On Agriculture

"While Vice-President-elect Wallace was Secretary of Agriculture, he selected a committee of economists to tell the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee what is wrong with agriculture. The experts have just submitted their findings. They predict that our agricultural exports will continue to decline, and therefore they declare that if the farmer is to be assured a decent standard of living, he must find a market for his crops among 'the underprivileged classes at home.' Naturally, 'Labor' approves the experts' verdict. It has been preaching that doctrine for twenty years. Give all American workers jobs at decent wages and our agricultural surpluses will disappear almost overnight. Probably the farmer will still have a good many things to worry about but at least he will have an assured market for the things he produces." (Editorial in Labor, December 17.)

Article On
Food Stamps

Commonweal, December 20, includes an article on the SMA Food Stamp Plan called "More Than Enough for Popeye." After discussing the general scheme of the plan and its present results, the article says: "out of evils -- agricultural surpluses and unemployment -- comes a scheme to effect what many a dietitian has dreamed."

Well Irrigation
In The West

Country Gentleman, January, includes an article by Harry R. O'Brien on "Water From The Earth." Mr. O'Brien tells of a recent trip through the Western prairies, and discusses the well irrigation in that region.

Problem Of
Crop Surpluses

The United States News, December 27, contains an article on the problem of crop surpluses aggravated by lost world markets. The article represents the result of an extensive research on the subject.

Vitamin A
Saves Dollars

"Year before last, an electrical manufacturing company began experimenting with feeding vitamin A to inspectors whose job includes the detection of off-color in enameled electric range parts. Idea was to build up "visual purple" in the retinas of their eyes to increase visual acuity. Now it comes out that the diet is actually performing its job, saving the company \$5,000 a year through the reduction of off-color rejects which formerly found their way to the range assembly line." (Business Week, December 21.)

Dairy Herd
Improvement

In The Western Livestock Journal, December 15, G. E. Gordon, extension specialist in dairying, University of California, writes on "Dairy Herd Improvement." Mr. Gordon stresses the program recently developed by the Bureau of Dairy Industry designed to aid dairymen in the development of sound, constructive breeding practices.

New Wilt
Resistant Tomato

The Market Growers Journal, December 15, says that the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry, in cooperation with the California Experiment Station, has developed a new variety of tomato that is resistant to Verticillium wilt, known as the Essar. The Essar not only is superior in wilt resistance, but produces a better product for canning than certain varieties formerly used.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 3

Section 1

January 6, 1941.

G. B., ARGENTINA EYE SHIPPING PLAN

From Buenos Aires, January 4, the UP says that a British economic mission and the Argentine Government have agreed in principle on a plan to ship British purchases of Argentine foodstuffs and other vital products to Cuba in neutral vessels, to be picked up there by British freighters. The plan, if adopted, would ease Britain's problem of providing sufficient bottoms to carry Argentine meat, wheat and wool, giving the advantage of shortened time and distance to the British merchant marine, and reduce the risk of attacks by commerce raiders in the South Atlantic.

VICHY GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO FARMERS

From Vichy, France, January 5, a New York Times dispatch says that, despite the vast expenditure proposed in the budget, France is facing, in the next six months, the very worst of its rationing problem. Unlike Germany, which laid in stocks for more than a year in advance, France made no special preparations and did not even apply restrictions while the war was in progress. Minister of Agriculture Pierre Caziot and his supply secretary, Jean Achard, have just issued appeals to farmers to use all their ingenuity in increasing the agricultural output.

U. S. FOOD SALES HIT NEW HIGH

The New York News, January 5, says that C. M. Chester, chairman of the General Foods Corporation, reports that, despite shrinking export markets, tonnage sales of food in the U. S. set a new high record in 1940 which is sure to be bettered this year. He added that the American food industry is "in the best physical shape in its history."

RICE CROP DAMAGE IS FOUND SERIOUS

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 6, says that E. G. Paxton, of the Louisiana Rice Milling Company, Inc., has just returned from a check-up on the rice situation in the South, and reports that he found not only heavy damage from the storm during the early part of the harvesting season, but many fields of the late-maturing Rexoro variety were still unharvested, and so badly deteriorated from continued rains that, if they are harvested at all, they will produce only a small amount of low grade rice unfit for the domestic trade.

Cotton Prices
Still Rising

The New York Times, January 6, says that cotton prices, both spots and futures, strengthened last week and moved into new high ground for the season. At the close of trading on Saturday active futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange showed net gains for the week of 10 to 15 points.

Livestock Prices
Up in 1940

From Chicago, January 5, the AP says that George A. Schmidt, chairman of the board of the American Meat Institute, said Sunday that the American meat-packing industry paid about \$100,000,000 more for livestock in 1940 than in 1939. The increase was due partly to heavier marketings, he said. Marketings of hogs in the last three months of the year were the greatest on record for that period, with other classes of livestock well up. Most of the meat produced here is consumed in the U.S., he said, exports being so small as to have virtually no effect on the domestic situation.

Agricultural
Situation By BAE

Nineteen forty-one begins with the average of prices of farm products about the same as at the outset of 1940, but with better prospects for some advance as consumer incomes increase, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Greatest stimulus is the increased industrial activity as production for national defense expands. Costs of farm production also are expected to go up. Farm income will be higher this year than last, but higher costs will offset part of the gain, the Bureau said. Currently, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid is about 17 percent below the pre-World War base of 100. In the months immediately preceding the outbreak of the European War in September 1939, the ratio was about 25 percent below the pre-World War base. Year-end reports indicated that total supplies of food are adequate for civilian and military needs during the coming year. Hogs are practically the only major commodity which will be in smaller supply in 1941 than in 1940. Large supplies of wheat, potatoes, citrus fruits, dried fruits, canned foods, truck crops and dairy products are in existence or in prospect. A near-record supply of feed for livestock is on the farms and in storage, but the production of meats may be smaller in 1941 than in 1940, because farmers have reduced hog production in response to low prices received during the past year.

Small Volume In
Minor Grain Loans

Year end reports on the 1940 loan programs for rye, barley, and grain sorghums disclosed relatively small amounts of these crops entering the loan in the past season, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced Saturday. On December 31, 1940, closing date for applications on rye and barley loans, barley loans totaling 7,117,062 bushels valued at \$2,269,981.57 had been reported.

Reed Made Chief
Of SMA Dairy Unit

Appointment of O. M. Reed as Chief of the Dairy Division of the SMA was announced Friday by the USDA. Mr. Reed, whose appointment was effective as of January 1, 1941, has served as acting chief of the division since February 1939 and has been connected with the USDA since November 1933, when he joined the Dairy Section staff of the AAA.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include Washington County, Minnesota, and to an area in Maine which will include the towns of Belfast, Camden, Owls Head, St. George and Thomaston.

Expect Decline In
Europe's Dairying

A substantial decline in dairy production is anticipated during 1940-41 in the normally large surplus producing countries of north and western Europe, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. The reduction is attributed mainly to depletion of dairy cattle numbers because of feed shortages. Countries particularly affected are Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland. For their dairy herds these countries have depended on supplementary feeds imported largely from overseas. No data on existing cattle numbers in these countries are available, but indications are that herds - especially in Denmark and the Netherlands - have been depleted, and that further depletions will have to be made during the current winter because of feed shortages.

1940 USDA
Yearbook Out

"Farmers In A Changing World," the 1940 Yearbook of the USDA is a fifth in the series of survey volumes covering broad fields of related sciences. The previous volumes have dealt with fields of natural science. The 1940 Yearbook is devoted to the social sciences as they relate to agriculture and the farm -- economics, history, finance, sociology, social psychology, anthropology, education, political science.

Financing
Mexican
Agriculture

Financial aid for agriculture will be continued by the Camacho regime in Mexico, says Pan American News (December 19). The present plan is for a gradual liquidation of the National Bank of Ejidal Credit (for farm collectives) and the strengthening of the Banco Agricola. Previously the latter helped only the small farmers, but it will now undertake the financing of all farm activity. It probably will be supplemented by the creation of local loan banks, authorized to advance money on crops but not on land.

U. S. Scientists
In Latin America Commenting on the U.S.D.A. rubber surveys in South and Central America, Pan American News (December 19) says: "Now it is announced that the U. S. Geological Survey is also to chart Latin American possibilities. Six experts are being sent to Bolivia, Cuba, and Brazil, to explore for tin, tungsten, manganese, etc."

Dishonest Seed
Dealers Discussed In Country Gentleman, January, Thomas F. Lounsbury writes on "The Seed Racket." Mr. Lounsbury says that honest seed firms outnumber the shady dealers ten to one, and gives some suggestions on how farmers can manage to avoid the dishonest seed dealers.

Cites Changes In
Farmer's Life In Land Policy Review, December, Paul H. Johnstone, of the BAE, writes on "Grass Roots and Far Horizons." Mr. Johnstone, in a foreword, says "Grandfather's farm was self-sufficient, independent, secure. Its people were serene and happy. Life there was simple and satisfying. Its 160 acres grew fruits, grains, nuts, wood, vegetables, even peanuts and tobacco. Why can't we return to it, and to that idyllic life?" This article is in answer to this question.

Loans For
Latin
America Commenting on the recent Argentine loan, Business Week (December 14) says that apart from the credit angle, loans to Latin America form an integral part of the Administration's hemisphere-defense program. Similar loans to other countries, from the Treasury's stabilization fund, are expected now that the precedent has been established.

British Credits
And Defense The whole problem of credits to Britain must be considered also in the light of hemisphere defense and in relation to our present commitments in Latin America and China which are tightly bound up with British interests, says Newsweek for December 16. There is growing talk in Washington of a gigantic deal that would call for the adjustment and gradual liquidation of the British world war debt as well as the granting of new war credits in exchange for pledging all British dollar balances and securities (perhaps her commercial interest in the Caribbean).

Irrigation
In Mexico The Mexican Government recently announced that during 1941, 55,000,000 pesos (about \$11,000,000) will be spent on irrigation. Water, rather than disputed ownership, remains the key to Mexico's agricultural production, says Pan American News for December 19.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 4

Section 1

January 7, 1941.

SALISBURY NAMED DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

Appointment of Morse Salisbury as Director of Information for the USDA was announced Monday by Secretary Wickard. Mr. Salisbury succeeds Milton S. Eisenhower, who was made permanent Land Use Coordinator on January 1. For the past three years Mr. Eisenhower has served both as Land Use Coordinator and as Director of Information.

1940 "AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS" AVAILABLE

The 1940 edition of "Agricultural Statistics" has been coming from the press during the last few weeks, and each Bureau has a supply for distribution to its workers. The 1940 book is considerably larger than previous editions, the main addition being a series of tables relating to farmers loans or agricultural finance. Workers in the Department who have not yet received a copy of "Agricultural Statistics" should inquire of their Bureau information office.

NO JAPANESE CLOTH INFLUX SEEN

From New York, January 6, the AP says that Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, said Monday that "no alarming influx of Japanese cotton goods may be feared" at present, despite the lapse of an agreement controlling such shipments. Such assurances, said the Cotton-Textile Institute, were given directly to Dr. Murchison. "The present decision of the Japanese," Dr. Murchison added, "to continue a policy of restriction is a voluntary action, wholly unsolicited by the American industry and designed to demonstrate the good will of the Japanese textile interests during this period of high tension between the two countries."

EXPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR DOWN 41%

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 7, says that exports of U.S. wheat during July-November totaled above eighteen million bushels, including flour in terms of grain, but were 41 percent below the comparable figure for last season, according to preliminary trade statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The volume of November shipments was, however, just about unchanged, slightly more than 4,000,000 bushels, largely because of more active trade in flour.

January 7, 1941.

Canada ReportsRecord Crop Income

From Ottawa, January 6, the CP says that cash income from the sale of Canadian farm crops in 1940, estimated at \$714,685,000, was the highest since 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure compares with \$702,794,000 in 1939. In the first half of the year, cash income was much higher than correspondingly in 1939, but during the second half crop aggregate marketings were sharply reduced.

Russian OrdersHere Off

The New York Times, January 7, says that orders placed with U. S. producers last month by the Soviet Union ran slightly above \$5,000,000, according to estimates by foreign traders. The total represents new business and has no relation to the shipments of finished goods which may have been made to Russia during December. The figure is considerably lower than exporters had forecast during the Fall.

Says French RationDangerously Meager

From Vichy, January 6, the UP says that Charles Achard, general secretary of the French Academy of Medicine, said Monday that a Frenchman would have to stay in bed to keep alive on the 1,200 calories of food per day allowed under the present government ration. He asserted that Frenchmen must find much more non-rationed food to be able to work and live.

New York MilkReferendum Jan. 21

The USDA announced Monday that the referendum on amendments to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area will be held Tuesday, January 21, 1941. Secretary Wickard has designated N. J. Cladakis, market administrator under the order in the New York milk market, as agent to conduct the referendum.

National ForestCamps Increase

A total of 213 permits for "organization camps" are now in force on the National Forests, according to the Forest Service. Organization camps on National Forest areas, an activity pioneered by the Boy and Girl Scout troops many years ago, have expanded from year to year and today include Camp Fire Girls, 4-H Clubs, various church groups, fraternal organizations, and college study groups. A number of municipalities also have established health camps and rehabilitation camps, the Forest Service said.

Control OfPeach Pests

In Farm and Ranch, January, W. S. McGregor, Entomologist, and G. M. Watkins, Plant Pathologist, write on "Control of Over-Wintering Peach Pests."

Colombian
Legislation

Among important items passed by the Colombian Congress, which adjourned in December, were the ratification of the Washington coffee quota agreement and the approval of a large national defense loan, says Pan American News for December 19. The latter bill provides for a 30 million peso loan, plus an additional 20 million pesos if the government should think it necessary.

Farmer's Share
In Defense

In Country Gentleman, January, E. H. Taylor writes on "The Farmer's Share in Defense." Mr. Taylor says that the farmers will benefit from the national defense program, but not as much as some other groups, including skilled and semi-skilled labor and industry.

Experimental Lab
For Bacteria Tests

Coastal Cattleman, January, says that two Eastern experts, Dr. Norman B. McCullough, of Detroit, and Leo Dick of Marshfield, Wisconsin, have arrived at the University of Texas to assist in the school's new laboratory to investigate bacteria causing undulant fever in humans and contagious abortion in cattle, according to an announcement by Dr. Vernon T. Schuhardt, bacteriologist in charge of the research project. A laboratory will be completed shortly for the project, sponsored jointly by the University and the Clayton Foundation of Houston.

Vitamins Needed
By Poultry

In Poultry Tribune, January, there is a detailed chart of vitamins needed by poultry, with their chief sources and important functions, compiled by Dr. L. C. Norris of Cornell University.

Says Cicada's
Harm Under-Rated

Dr. Gregory Thoennes of St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota, says that seventeen-year cicadas may do more harm to trees than is commonly supposed. He has kept track of trees affected by an outbreak of these insects in Missouri six years ago, and is of the opinion that the consequences of the excessive egg-deposition in the rind of young twigs are being too lightly dismissed by biologists. He says that in the case of orchard trees especially, measurements made for the past six years indicate a marked decrease in the yearly growth of injured branches. (Science Service).

Reports On
Patio Exhibit

In the January Scientific Monthly, E. C. Auchter, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, makes a detailed report on the exhibit that was held by the Bureau in the patio of the Administration Building in November.

Nutrition And
Reproduction

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, T. S. Sutton, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University, writes on "The Role of Nutrition in Reproduction."

Inter-American
Indian Institute

A sequel to the Patzcuaro (Mexico) Indian Conference was the signing by U. S. Ambassador Daniels, acting for the United States, of a convention for the establishment of an Inter-American Indian Institute. (Pan American News, December 19.)

Sees Farmer
Profits Rising

In The Farmer, December 28, Gilbert Gusler, Markets Editor, says that farming should pay better in 1941 than in the last few years. Mr. Gusler discusses the factors which promise to boost farm income.

Legume Silage
As Poultry Feed

The U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, January, includes a discussion of legume silage as poultry feed. The article says that a five-year experiment proves that birds fed silage, in addition to a basic ration, show these advantages: 1) Greater zest in eating and more feed eaten per day; 2) Increase in weight over poultry not receiving silage; and 3) Better physical condition as determined by appearance, vitality, weight production, egg production and post-mortem examination.

Choline In
Chick Diets

The North American Veterinarian, January, says that Abbott and DeMasters, of the Florida Experiment Station, have found that the addition of choline to the basal diet of chickens (on a milk-rice diet supplemented with vitamins) "increased egg production, decreased mortality, inhibited abortion of egg yolks, and decreased the percentage of fatty acids in the livers." It would appear that phosphatides are not readily synthesized by the hen.

Minerals In
Cattle Feeding

In Coastal Cattleman, January, M. G. Snell, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Louisiana State University, writes a "Consideration of Proper Minerals Important in Feeding of Coastal Beef and Dairy Cattle."

Chilean
Exchange Decree

Chilean authorities in December decreed the suspension of annual foreign debt retirements as a partial cure for exchange difficulties, says Pan American News for December 19. This measure, it is said, will provide the Exchange Control Board with about \$6,000,000 in dollar exchange to finance essential imports and to liquidate accumulated exchange arrears owed American Exporters.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 5

Section 1

January 8, 1941.

BRITAIN TO EASE FOOD BLOCKADE

Washington City News Service, January 8, says, in a dispatch from London, that the Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that, in response to a personal request by President Roosevelt, Great Britain has agreed to passage through the blockade of a shipload of American vitamin concentrates, dried milk and similar supplies for unoccupied France.

FIBER USE AT PEAK IN 3 TEXTILE LINES

The New York Times, January 8, says that consumption of fibers in 1940 established records in three of the four major textile fields, according to estimates published Tuesday in The Textile Organon. Cotton, wool and rayon use established new highs, but consumption of raw silk was the lowest in twenty years due, according to the Organon, "to its replacement by rayon in many important consumer products." Cotton consumption was put at about 8,000,000 bales, a gain of eight percent over 1939.

WEIL BROS. REPORT CROP UNDER USDA

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 8, says that the Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter, said Tuesday that the cotton crop would fall short of the 12,686,000 bales last estimated by the USDA, and that a total of 3,500,000 bales either are in the loan or privately financed by the banks currently.

N.Y. PENNY MILK PUTS SALES UP

The New York Herald Tribune, January 8, says that the penny milk program in the New York public schools has become so popular since its inauguration last October that the children are now drinking nearly five times as much milk as they were last September, N. J. Cladakis, administrator of the New York Metropolitan Milk Area, reported Tuesday. The program is currently being conducted in 130 schools, where it reaches approximately 128,000 school children daily. It is expected eventually to affect between 500 and 600 schools.

Argentina, Uruguay
Plan Customs Union

From Buenos Aires, January 7, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Argentina and Uruguay have started negotiations with a view to establishing a customs union between the two countries. The first conference has been held at Colonia, Uruguay, between the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Julio Roca, and the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Dr. Alberto Guani. A second meeting between the two ministers and their delegations is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in the near future.

Certified Milk
Sales Off

The New York Times, January 8, says that certified milk sales have decreased since September 1, due to "an apparent misconception by the public that certified milk is no longer available," according to a statement by Dr. Joseph C. Regan, chairman of the milk commission of the Kings County Medical Society, made public Tuesday by the Certified Milk Producers Association of America. Normal sales, the Association said, were 20,000 quarts a day until September 1, when the grading of milk sold in New York City was abolished and one grade, "approved," was established. Certified milk, however, the Association said, was specifically exempt from the new ruling.

Mill Margins
Narrow As
Cotton Prices Up

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 8, says that the manufacturing margin of cotton goods, representing the spread between costs of cotton and selling prices of cotton products, narrowed on all classifications during the past week. Inasmuch as cloth prices have mainly held steady over the recent past, the contraction appeared to be due to the advance in cotton prices to nearly the highest levels of the season.

Sugar Price Range
Lowest In 1940

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 8, says that the highest price for raw sugar, cost and freight basis at New York, during 1940 was 2.05¢ per pound and was established on August 21. The lowest price was 1.71¢ per pound and was recorded on August 21. The yearly fluctuation of .34 per pound between the high and low is the smallest on record.

Big Cheese Cargo
In From Argentina

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 8, says that former importers of cheese from Italy continue to buy large quantities of the Argentina Italian-style product, the Moore-McCormack liner Uruguay arriving Tuesday in New York with nearly 10,000 cases. There were also 900 bundles of cheese on board.

Puerto Rico Gets
High Cane Prices

From San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 7, a New York Times dispatch says that R. Panos Cassellas, appearing for the Puerto Rico Sugar Producers Association, said Tuesday that prices received by independent sugar cane producers in Puerto Rico are higher than those in any other domestic cane-producing area supplying the U. S. market. He made this statement at a hearing before Garibaldi La Guardia, sitting for the Secretary of Agriculture. The conference was called to determine a fair price for cane for 1941. The witness said that last year there was an increase in return to the growers over 1938-39, when they received 65.7 percent of the mill return for sugar, as compared with 59.1 percent for Louisiana and 53.3 percent for Florida.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to include Jerauld and Clay Counties in South Dakota, and to an area in Utah which will include the Counties of Box Elder, Cache, Daggett, Davis, Morgan and Rich. The extension of the Stamp Plan to these six counties in Utah brings all counties in the State under the program.

Weather
Report

According to the Weather and Crop Bulletin, because of widespread rains and wet fields, together with rather low temperatures in the interior and Northwest the latter part of the week, conditions were unfavorable for outside operations on farms and work was inactive. In the South, while fields are mostly too wet for work, ample moisture and moderate temperatures promoted normal growth of winter vegetation, except in some sections where there was too much moisture, especially in the lower Mississippi Valley. Dry, sunshiny weather is needed throughout the Southern States. While the latter part of the week had abnormally low temperatures in much of the Winter Wheat Belt, there is no indication of material harm. The wheat crop generally continues in satisfactory condition, and in much of the western belt it is excellent. Fields continue too wet for pasturing in the southern Great Plains. In the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, especially southern Minnesota, ice-covered fields are unfavorable, while wheat was subjected to subzero temperatures, with only scanty snow protection, east of the Divide in Montana. There is a light to moderate snow cover in eastern Washington which affords some protection. In the Southern States and the south Pacific area conditions favored normal growth of small-grain crops.

Article On Avian
Staphylococcosis

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, Erwin Jungherr and W. N. Plastridge, of the Storrs (Connecticut) Experiment Station, write on "Avian Staphylococcosis."

Find New Turkey
Disease Organism

The North American Veterinarian, January, says that turkeys are often infected with paratyphoid bacilli and a number of types of Salmonella have been found to be pathogenic for these birds. Recently a new serologic type has been isolated from cases of intermittent disease in a flock of poults in California. The organism, known as the Salmonella californica, was isolated in two distinct outbreaks. In one group the disease occurred in birds six days old and a mortality of 26 percent was reached within a week.

A Program Of
Action For 1941

In the Ohio Farm Bureau News, January, Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, writes on "A Program of Action for 1941." Mr. Lincoln emphasizes the importance of the European war to American agriculture.

Speed Blossoming
Of Fruit Trees

Science News Letter, January 4, says that Professor C. G. Vinson of the University of Missouri reported recently that an extract of last year's dead leaves will delay the opening of next year's buds on cut fruit-tree twigs set in it. A contrary effect on peach twigs, forcing the flowering at an earlier date, was obtained with several organic acids commonly found in plant tissues -- succinic, maleic, fumaric and malic. Tannic acid had an effect similar to that of the dead-leaf extract, hindering flower opening. The experiments reported by Professor Vincent are preliminary steps in a search for a compound that can be sprayed on dormant fruit trees in early spring, to prevent them from blossoming too early and then getting caught by frost, at present a source of great loss in northern orchard regions.

Calf Vaccination
And Bang's Disease

In the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, John R. Mohler, A. E. Wight and H. M. O'Rear, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, write on "Calfhood Vaccination as an Aid in Cooperative Bang's Disease (-Bovine Brucellosis) Control." The authors express appreciation to Adolph Eichhorn and A. B. Crawford, of the Animal Disease Station, Beltsville, for "valued assistance in the preparation of this report."

Problems Of Hog-
Cholera Control

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, includes an article by J. W. Giffie on "A Cross Section of Some Swine Problems as Viewed by a Bureau Veterinarian on Hog-Cholera Control."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 6

Section 1

January 9, 1941.

U. S. TRADE HURT BY ALIEN AGENTS

"Charges that 'anti-American' agents have filtered into positions of responsibility with United States business firms and have committed acts damaging to this country's trade with Latin America were made yesterday by Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics," according to the Washington Post of January 9. "While Rockefeller declined to identify the agents as representatives of any particular nation, officials left no doubt that Germany, and, to a lesser extent Italy and Japan are involved. In a prepared statement, Rockefeller described the disclosure as 'a serious concern from a defense point of view.'"

MEAT RATION CUT AGAIN IN ENGLAND

"The British meat ration, cut only yesterday to the equivalent of 32 cents worth per week, was sharply reduced again tonight -- this time to the equivalent of 23 cents worth -- after a virtually meatless week-end," according to a story in the Washington Post from London January 8. "Because of the diversion of shipments for war purposes, the food ministry said, it will be necessary to vary the ration at short notice in the next few months within the range of about 21 to 62 cents."

\$1,013,905,493 FARM AID ASKED OF CONGRESS

"Appropriations for agriculture totaling \$1,013,905,493, including \$49,866,160 of cash funds for parity benefit payments during the fiscal year 1942, was recommended to Congress today by the President," according to a January 8 Washington dispatch, in the New York Journal of Commerce. "In addition the President asked authority to incur additional obligations not exceeding \$162,000,000 for parity payments, making a total of \$211,866,160 available for the purpose."

FOOD STAMP EXTENSIONS

Secretary Wickard announced January 8, that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the city of Jamestown, New York; and to an area in Maine which will include the towns of Brownville, Dexter, Dover-Foxcroft, Greenville, Guilford, Milo, Monson, and Sangerville.

CCC Announces
Loan On Burley
Tobacco Crop

The CCC will make loans on 1940 Burley tobacco through farmer cooperative associations, it was announced yesterday by the USDA. The program will go into effect immediately with authorization for loans totaling not more than \$6,000,000 on not to exceed 30 million pounds of tobacco. The rate will vary for different grades and will not exceed 75 percent of the parity for the grade. The loans will be payable on demand not later than October 1, 1943. Loans will be available only to growers participating in the AAA Farm Program. Department officials said the loan is being made to strengthen current market prices and to enable growers to carry over some of their grades of tobacco for which prices now are unusually low, and for which improvement of prices is likely when the present surplus supply is eliminated.

U.S. Larder Safe
From Shortage

From Schenectady, January 8, the UP reports that Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers Association, says that American housewives need never experience the food-gathering difficulties modern war methods have brought to other countries. The reason is the far-flung food industry. The network of growers, processors and marketers of food has no bottleneck of centralized home area where a concentrated attack could cripple the supply, says Mr. Willis, whose organization members distribute approximately \$4,000,000,000 of food.

Good Wheat Crop
Foreseen In
Europe

"The 1941 European Winter wheat crop, which is vital to Axis prosecution of the war, gives every indication of being satisfactory, according to an international Institute of Agriculture survey issued here today," says a U.P. dispatch from Rome on Jan. 8.

Change Apple
Bearing With
Caustic Spray

"A new way of attacking the old problem of biennial bearing of apple trees was suggested before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia by J. R. Magness and L. P. Batjer of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry," according to the New York Times of January 9. Success was achieved in "changing over" an orchard by the use of caustic sprays, put on when the blossoms were in the early pink stage, thus killing the blossoms and preventing a set of the fruit in 1939. A normal crop of fruit was set in 1940.

Wound Healing
In Sheep

In The Journal of the American Veterinary Association, January, W. G. Andberg, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, writes on "Wound Healing in Sheep."

Sees Inter-State
Barriers Falling

"Under the pressure of national necessity, many of the trade barriers which were erected between states during the depression years are being taken down. The three Pacific Coast states have reached an agreement regarding the transportation of poultry, which was formerly made difficult by law.....Midwestern and Eastern regional meetings have laid the groundwork for common inspection standards for dairy products, which will remove the restrictions now imposed by law on this trade. These are steps in the right direction and should be continued."
(Editorial in the Bismarck Tribune, December 30.)

Chemical Helps
Cotton Yield

Professor J. C. Ireland, of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, reported recently to a meeting of the American Society of Plant Physiologists that cotton yields were boosted by a third in experimental plots sprayed daily for three weeks during July with a one-to-one-million solution of the growth-promoting chemical, indole acetic acid. "This would suggest that the use of a synthetic hormone causes the cotton plants to develop more bolls to maturity," said Professor Ireland. "There is an apparent increased vigor of the plants, probably due to an increased rate of the use of plant foods." (Science Service)

Research In
Worm Treatments

In The Leghorn World, January, Dr. O. J. Mayfield discusses the worm treatments now being developed by modern research. He tells of testing new drugs for their efficacy and safety in the removal of Roundworms and the heads of Tapeworms.

Corn In The
Americas

A bibliography on "Corn in the Development of the Civilization of the Americas" has been compiled by three workers of the BAE library.

On Hog Cholera
Immunization

The North American Veterinarian, January, includes an article by L. A. Dykstra of the Cutter Laboratories, Galesburg, Illinois, giving some previously unpublished facts pertaining to hog cholera immunization.

Mexican Tobacco
Consumption Up

The Western Tobacco Journal, December 31, says that consumption of leaf tobacco by domestic manufacturers in Mexico during the first nine months of the current fiscal year amounted to 28.7 million pounds, an increase of approximately 2 percent, as compared with the same period a year ago, according to a report from Agricultural Attache L. B. Mallory at Mexico City. Mexico imports only small quantities of tobacco, and approximately 99 percent of the leaf consumption in factories is grown in the country.

BAI Scientists On
Chicken Disease

The North American Veterinarian, January, includes a report on critical tests with tetra-alkyl tin compounds for the removal of Raillietina cesticillus from experimentally infected chickens. The report is by James E. Guthrie, William S. Powick and David Bandel of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Europe Cannot
Expect Much Food
From Danube Basin

There is little prospect that the Danube Basin will be able this winter to supply the Axis Powers with the large quantities of food, feed and fibers formerly imported by the blockaded countries of Europe from overseas says Foreign Agriculture. The report "Wartime Agricultural Surpluses of the Danube Basin," by Dr. Frederick Strauss, also indicates serious difficulties in any rapid expansion in Danubian export surpluses in the event of a protracted war.

CCC Issues
Annual Report

Commodity loan programs in the past seven years have operated to "increase farm prices, to stabilize farm prices and to assure adequate supplies of farm products," the Commodity Credit Corporation, stated today in the Annual Report of the Corporation to the Secretary. It was pointed out that today farmers have to meet so many contractual obligations and other fixed expenses that they are likely to suffer serious privations if prices of farm products should be permitted to fall too drastically for even one marketing season. "These loan programs," the report said, "possibly meant the difference between 5 and 9 cent cotton, 25 and 57 cent corn, and 10 and 20 cent tobacco, 35 and 65 cent wheat, 15 and 25 cent butter, with similar differences for several other crops.

Books On
Latin
America

The Social Science Reading Room (3906 South Building) has recently acquired four books on Latin America. They are Latin America, Its Place in World Life, by S. G. Inman; Whither Latin America? by F. Tannenbaum; a recent edition of Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico and History of the Conquest of Peru; and a revised edition of History of the Latin American Nations, by W. S. Robertson.

Necrotic Enteritis
In California

The North American Veterinarian, January, says that necrotic enteritis is reported to be more prevalent among grain-fed hogs than those fed garbage on California ranches. This is in line with the trend of scientific opinion, namely, that necrotic enteritis in swine is primarily a nutritional disturbance rather than a filth-born infection.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 7

Section 1

January 10, 1941.

ELEVEN BREAD FIRMS INDICTED

From Philadelphia, January 9, the AP says that a Federal grand jury indicted 11 baking companies, 30 officers and 3 other persons Thursday on charges of conspiracy to fix the prices of bread and bakery products in eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, southern New Jersey and eastern Maryland. R. McDonald Grey, special assistant to the Attorney General, said the indictments were the first of a nation-wide drive by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

WALLACE TO BE SUPER-ENVOY

The Washington Post, January 10, says that Vice President-elect Wallace made it clear Thursday that he intends to combine the role of good-will ambassador to Latin America with his new executive duties after he is sworn in January 20. He plans to visit each of the Central and South American nations, he told an impromptu press conference in the Senate Office Building. Purpose of the visits, he said, will be to promote mutual prosperity and peace in the Western Hemisphere.

CCC COTTON PLAN HIT IN SENATE BILL

From Washington, January 9, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that legislation designed to prevent reconcentration of Government loan cotton and to permit the CCC to enter into warehouse contracts for the storage of cotton without competitive bidding was introduced in the Senate Thursday by Senators McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) and Bankhead (Dem., Ala.). The legislation grows out of recent plans of the USDA to concentrate Government loan cotton at certain Gulf ports and save the Government money from the excessive costs of storage of the cotton at interior points.

ABC LABELING PROGRESSES

In the New York Journal of Commerce, January 10, A. E. Mockler, Grocery Editor, says: "Disclosure this week that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., is extending alphabetical grade labeling to its complete line of canned vegetables and fruits, coincidentally with a widening test marketing campaign on canned foods so branded by several other chains, indicates that the sponsors of this type of grade nomenclature are making important progress."

Group To Survey
Tobacco Problem

From Annapolis, a Baltimore Sun dispatch, January 9, says that Governor O'Connor Thursday moved toward a solution of the loose-leaf market vs. State warehouse tobacco question, appointing a committee of three to survey the picture and report to the current Legislature. He named Dr. T. B. Symons, dean of the University of Maryland's school of agriculture, and two large scale growers, R. Bennett Darnall and Claude A. Turner.

Favors Imports Of
Argentine Beef

From Washington, January 9, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that John M. Leddy, division of economic information, Pan American Union declared, in a report made public Thursday that entry into the U.S. of small quantities of fresh, chilled or frozen meats from Argentina and other meat exporting countries, possibly under quotas, individually or as a whole, would hardly be sufficient to upset domestic production here. In the publication, Commercial Pan America, the Union undertook to present a fairly detailed survey of the position of major Argentine export commodities in the U. S. market and possibilities for increasing exports for such products to the U. S. Flaxseed, wool, bovine hides, sheep and lamb skins, canned meats and chilled and frozen meats are considered in this document.

Rockefeller Cites
Needs Of Americas

The New York Times, January 10, says that Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, declared Thursday at a meeting of the New York (State) Chamber of Commerce that the stability and independence of the South American republics depend, to a great extent, on the U. S., and without these two factors there is great danger of domination by anti-American and Nazi forces in some of the Latin American countries. Mr. Rockefeller pointed out that, despite the resolutions adopted at the Havana Conference to take steps to stamp out subversive activities in the South American republics, the situation there was still serious.

Policy Adopted
On Farm Land
Defense Purchases

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 10, says that, as a result of a study undertaken by the National Defense Advisory Commission of methods of purchasing land upon which to locate defense activities, it has been decided that, in the future, where large areas of farm land are involved, experienced Government land purchase and land appraisal agencies will be used in determining land values. A standard land purchase procedure, which would protect the rights of both landowners and tenants, is being considered.

Would Lower
Price Of Wheat

From Fort Worth, Texas, January 9, the AP says that G. A. Eastwood, of Chicago, president of Armour & Co., told the American National Live-stock Association Thursday that packers and cattle raisers can improve their prosperity only by producing and marketing more animals so that the price of meat may be lowered. "We have a mutual responsibility as stockmen and packers to lower the price of meat," he declared.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Thursday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in New Mexico which will include the counties of Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, McKinley, San Juan, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia. Extension of the Food Stamp Plan to these ten counties brings all counties in New Mexico under the program.

Forest Service
Makes Report

More than a million idle acres have been put to work producing timber and other forest crops, according to the year-end summary of the Forest Service, giving the results of tree planting on National Forests in thirty States. With 902,040 acres of existing plantations reported from previous years, the preliminary summary of 1940 planting of 146,942 acres brings the total area of National Forest land reforested or afforested to 1,048,982 acres. The bulk of the work in recent years has been accomplished by Civilian Conservation Corps camps under Forest Service supervision.

Agriculture
And
Defense

In an article in "The Nation's Agriculture," for January, Chester C. Davis member of the Federal Reserve Board states, "It will not be possible to have full production for both defense and the maintenance of our standard of living if the important elements in our economy--industrial management, capital, labor and agriculture -- successfully resist any modification of their traditional platitudes. Farmers will have their own and very serious adjustments to make. Defense needs may require that domestic production be supplemented by increased imports, as we see happening in the case of some grades of wool. Cooperation with Latin America may require farmers to re-examine most critically some of their traditional patterns and prejudices."

Quick-Freezing
Of Poultry

Ice and Refrigeration, January, contains an article by William J. Finnegan, of Los Angeles, on "The Quick Freezing and Storage of Poultry." The article includes eighteen figures and pictures which illustrate the text.

Chilean Trade
Analysis

The Chilean trade and foreign exchange problem is the subject of a recent analysis by the U. S. National Foreign Trade Council, says Pan American News for December 19. Continued and increased purchases of Chilean copper, nitrates, and other key export commodities are a better means of assisting Chile than would be large cash credits, the council says.

Brazilian
Trade Council

Brazil has set up the first council to promote inter-American trade, under the Inter-American Financial and Economic Committee established at the Panama conference, says the Pathfinder for January 11.

"Turkish Bath"
Incubator

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, says that the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, meeting recently in Chicago, heard Santiago R. Cruz, agricultural experimentalist, tell of an adaptation of the Turkish bath for incubating chicken eggs. Cruz said that he applies heat to chicken eggs by placing electrodes in a fluid having the property of maintaining a constant temperature in the receptacle which holds the eggs and supplying the right amount of moisture and oxygen. The effect is similar to that produced by a Turkish bath.

Recent Work In
Swine Nutrition

In The North American Veterinarian, January, B. W. Fairbanks and Elizabeth Curzon, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, write on "Recent Contributions to Swine Nutrition."

Hormone Checks
Mouse Cancer

Dr. True W. Robinson, of the University of Illinois, reported recently before the American Society of Zoologists that one of the substances that promotes growth of roots in plants has been found to be effective in checking growth of one type of cancer in mice. Doctor Robinson soaked pieces of mouse sarcoma tissue in a solution of indole-3 acetic acid, and then transplanted them into the bodies of the mice. In 18 experiments, only one piece "took," while in parallel control experiments with similar tissue not given the preliminary soaking, all 18 sarcomas grew. (Science Service)

Progress In
Cotton Goods
Manufacturing

N. A. Batchelder, of the Empire Cotton Mills Ltd., reviews "Progress in Cotton Manufacturing" in the Canadian Textile Journal, of January, 3. He outlines the mechanical and process developments in the cotton industry over the last 40 years and states personal views and criticisms of new machines and methods.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 8

Section 1

January 13, 1941.

SUPPLEMENTAL
COTTON PROGRAM
ANNOUNCED

Secretary Wickard/announced a supplementary cotton program for voluntary reduction of cotton acreage below the 1941 national acreage allotment, and for increased consumption of cotton goods, to be brought about by compensating cotton farmers for their additional acreage reduction with cotton stamps which may be used to purchase cotton goods. This program is to be accompanied by an intensive campaign to encourage improved living standards through more gardens and food and feed production for home consumption. It was emphasized that this voluntary program announced today does not in any way change the basic conservation and parity programs already in effect under the AAA. The supplementary program is being undertaken primarily because the export markets have been shut off by the war and to reduce further accumulation of Government stocks now amounting to nearly 12 million bales. It is estimated that under the proposed program the net effect may be a reduction in cotton production for the year of around 1,000,000 bales.

PORTES GIL LAUDS
WALLACE VISIT

From Laredo, Texas, January 11, the AP says that Emilio Portes Gil, former Mexican provisional president, said Saturday that the recent visit of Vice President-elect Wallace did much to cement friendship and create better relations between Mexico and the U. S. The agricultural element of Mexico, comprising thousands of Agraristas, were especially friendly toward Mr. Wallaces, Portes Gil said, as they knew that they had an official in their midst who was thoroughly informed about agriculture.

FOOD COSTS RISE
IN 54 CITIES

The UP, January 11, says that a survey of retail food costs by the Labor Department shows that the cost of filling the family market basket is going up, food prices advancing an average of 1.4 percent in the five weeks between November 12 and December 17. Increases, ranging up to 3.9 percent, were noted in all 54 cities surveyed. Principal items in the increased cost of foods were butter, potatoes, chickens, milk and fresh vegetables. Other important food items showing increases were flour, cured pork and lard.

Sharp Wheat Drop
Wipes Out Advance

From Chicago, January 11, the AP says that a 5/8 to 1-1/8 cents drop of wheat prices Saturday, sharpest break of the new year, wiped out all of the laborious creeping advance chalked up last week. The setback was attributed to bearish interpretations of the Government report on farm stocks and the reported Russo-German grain deal, as well as the unsettled tone of securities.

Last Week'sCotton Buying Up

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 13, says that prospects for Government aid to growers which would affect prices for the 1941 crop stimulated a buying movement in new crop cotton deliveries last week. This demand, coupled with trade price fixing in near months, as a result of activity in the cotton goods market, carried the market up to new high levels for the season, and to further advances of \$1 to \$2 a bale. At the close of trading Saturday, quotations were 14 to 36 points higher than a week earlier.

New Eligibility
For Milk Poll

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 13, says that it was announced Sunday that exactly 60,634 milk producers who delivered milk last November to 495 milk plants in 78 counties in six states are eligible to vote January 21 in the new referendum on a series of amendments to the Federal-State milk marketing orders regulating producer prices in the New York milkshed. It was pointed out that the selection of November as the basic month for determining the eligibility of voters increased by more than 1,000 the number of producers who can vote in the new poll.

World Cotton Crop
Shows Slight Drop

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 13, says that world production of commercial cotton in the 1939-40 season was slightly smaller than in the previous season, due to a moderate decrease in the U. S. crop, according to a review of the 1939-40 season contained in the thirteenth Cotton Year Book of the New York Cotton Exchange, just issued. World consumption of American cotton registered an appreciable increase over consumption in the previous season, but world use of foreign growths showed a substantial decrease, with the result that world consumption of all cottons was very slightly smaller than it was in 1938-39. However, since world consumption of all cottons in 1939-40 was in excess of production, the world carry-over at the end of the season was smaller than that at the end of the previous season.

Writes On
Feed Facts

In Poultry Supply Dealer, January, H. J. Sloan, Head of the Poultry Department, University of Minnesota, writes on "Feed Facts Hens Would

Like You to Know."

Food Stamp Plan
Report For Nov.

A total of \$5,756,000 in new food buying power in the form of blue surplus food stamps was added in November to the incomes of 2,532,000 members of families receiving public aid, enabling them to use large quantities of surplus farm commodities, the Surplus Marketing Administration announced Friday in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Plan. Families taking part in the Stamp Plan used their blue stamps, which gave them approximately a 50 percent increase in buying power, as follows: 14 percent for butter; 13 percent for eggs; 17 percent for flour, rice, corn meal, and other cereal products; 12 percent for vegetables; 14 percent for fruits; and 30 percent for pork products.

FAE Reports On
Wool Situation

The limited offerings of fine and 1/2 blood domestic wools and the relatively lower prices of foreign wools which are now arriving in quantity were important factors restricting the sale of domestic wools in December. Sales of domestic wool at Boston were small. Prices did not change materially. Imports of wool probably will continue large in the first quarter of 1941. But with a high level of wool consumption in prospect in the next several months the carry-over of wool in the United States at the beginning of the new marketing season (April 1, 1941) is likely to be relatively small. United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 181.8 million pounds in the first 11 months of 1940, compared with 82.3 million pounds in the same months of the previous year. The January-November imports were the largest for those months since 1923. Imports of carpet wool in the first 11 months of 1940 were smaller than in the same month of 1939. (BAE)

COTTON "COATS"
FOR SHEARED SHEEP

From New Orleans, January 10, the AP says that Dr. Robert H. Burns, of the Wyoming Experiment Station, in cooperation with the New Orleans Regional Laboratory, is experimenting with the idea of clothing sheep in cotton "coats" after shearing in order to protect them from the weather. Last year Doctor Burns tried out six dozen of the "coats," and this year he has ordered 500 more. This new use for cotton might mean a potential consumption of 50,000 bales annually.

On Milk
Distribution

Wallaces' Farmer, December 28, says that, while most of the farmers who supply big cities milk have a surplus, many people in the cities aren't getting enough milk to drink. As suggestions for the correction of this paradox, the paper mentions: 1) Reduce the cost of distribution; 2) Cut prices of bottled cream; and 3) Add milk to the Food Stamp Plan, and see that families on relief and WPA can buy whole milk with stamps at reasonable rates.

Costa Rican
Coffee Exports

A new low in Costa Rican coffee exports was reached last September, when only three 132-pound bags were shipped, says Pan American News for December 19. The coffee situation should improve, however, now that U. S. marketing quotas have been established. The C.R. quota has been fixed at 200,000 bags annually for the next three years, compared with shipments of 110,000 bags in 1939-40.

Bug Carries Horse
Encephalomyelitis

Dr. C. H. Kitselman, of Kansas State College, reported recently to the American Association of Economic Entomologists that a bloodsucking insect that feeds on horses, mules and other animals in the West carries equine encephalomyelitis, or horse sleeping sickness. He says that this constitutes the first case in which a neurotropic virus has been isolated from an insect in nature. In experiments, numbers of the insects which had been captured in pastures where horses had died of the sleeping sickness were ground up, and a filtered, germ-free extract from their bodies was injected into guinea pigs. The guinea pigs developed symptoms of encephalomyelitis and died. The virus able to cause the disease in other guinea pigs was isolated from their bodies. The insect (*Triatoma sanguisuga*) is known in Kansas as the "Mexican bedbug." (Science Service)

Vitamin Claims
Must Be
Explained

"For years manufacturers of cereals, and many so called meat substitutes have been decorating their packages with labels proclaiming the impressive number of vitamins from A onward, contained in their products," states an editorial in the Butchers' Advocate for January. The Food and Drug Administration will order food manufacturers who make claims about vitamin and mineral contents of their products to explain on the labels just what they mean, the editorial says in effect. In that way the public won't be lulled into thinking that it is getting an adequate diet when the cereal or meat substitute purchased is deficient in important essentials.

Veterinarians
Throw Light On
Canine Hysteria

An article in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, January, by Carl F. Schlotthauer, D.V.M., and George Berryman, B.S.M.S., of Rochester, Minn., on Canine Hysteria: Its Relation to Dietary Protein, says in part: "A recent report by Arnold and Elvehjem suggests that certain psychic disturbances of dogs which they term 'running fits' are caused by feeding a diet in which the protein has been altered or denatured by heating. It was mentioned that this procedure altered the nutritive value in such a way that there was a deficiency of at least one amino acid. Running fits developed in eight to eighteen days in all the dogs receiving this diet. The authors found that the addition of lysine hydrochloride prevented the occurrence of these symptoms."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 9

Section 1

January 14, 1941.

COURT MAY DELAY N.Y. MILK POLL

From Washington, January 13, the AP says that Justice Jennings Bailey of the Federal District Court said Monday that he might enjoin temporarily the referendum called for next week in the New York milkshed while he studied arguments in injunction proceedings against Secretary Wickard. The arguments continue today.

DENIES FOOD PRICE CONTROL

The New York Times, January 14, says that A. C. Elliot, managing director of the New York Butter and Egg Council, Inc., said Monday that new elements of cost, including packaging, sanitary precautions, taxes and transportation, rather than any price controls or monopolistic practices, have cut the farmer's share of consumers' food dollar from 56 cents in 1913 to 40 1/2 cents in 1938. Replying to a statement made by Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general, before the American Farm Bureau Federation last month, Mr. Elliot said that "absurd and almost vicious" implications were contained in Mr. Arnold's charge.

FOOD INDUSTRY ADOPTS PROGRAM

The Washington Post, January 14, says that Donald M. Nelson, director of the Division of Purchases of the Office of Production Management, announced Monday that the food industry had adopted a four-point program to stabilize food prices to the public and to protect the Government from excessive costs in feeding the armed forces. The agreement calls for: 1) Continuance of competitive bidding as the basic procurement policy; 2) Eligibility of any responsible vendor to submit bids; 3) Purchase of supplies, so far as possible, in car-load lots f.o.b. destination point. This may well serve to equalize Army business among suppliers in all parts of the country; 4) Inspection of all goods at the point of origin. Such a system would avoid the difficulties of delays, returns and unnecessary claims.

FINNS SEEK CREDIT FROM U.S.

From Helsinki, January 13, the UP says that Finland has applied for a \$7,000,000 credit from the U. S. to buy margarine, lard, wheat and other foodstuffs from the SMA. It was understood that the U.S. Legation in Helsinki approved the application in view of the urgent need for foodstuffs in Finland.

U. S. To Buy
Mexican Goods

From Mexico City, January 13, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that plans of the U. S. Government to attempt to checkmate the Axis powers by making direct purchases of Mexico's war materials were officially announced Monday on the heels of charges by anti-totalitarians that foreign and Mexican fifth-column elements were inciting Mexican workers to force a change in the leadership of the Camacho administration in favor of Germany. The Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury is preparing to set up a special purchasing board in Mexico, which will bid outright against Japan in a fight to wrest control of Mexican war production from the Axis and, at the same time, assist President Camacho by assuring Mexico that she would suffer no financial loss.

K.C. Stockyards
Case Revived

From Washington, January 13, a New York Times dispatch says that the Kansas City Stockyards case, in which Chief Justice Hughes two years ago criticized Secretary Wallace for failure to give a "full and fair hearing," was revived in the Supreme Court Monday. The court granted the Government request to review a decision by the Western Missouri Federal District Court that \$586,000 impounded in the case should all go to commission men in the Kansas City district.

Reaction To
New Cotton Plan

"The announcement of the new USDA program designed to reduce cotton production this year fell flat Monday as a stimulus to the cotton, cotton oil, lard and soybean futures markets. The three latter markets closed with fair to material gains, but the improvement seemed largely due to other sources. Clearly the new program, the article says, did not come up to trade expectations, since something more definite and drastic had been widely anticipated." (New York Journal of Commerce, January 14.)

Mail Order Prices
Cut On Many Lines

From Chicago, January 13, a New York Times dispatch says that the Spring-Summer catalogues, sent out Monday by Sears-Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery-Ward & Co., unexpectedly show reductions on a long list of items at a time when commodity prices and labor costs are advancing. Sears officially estimated the average of all prices at 0.63 percent higher than the Fall-Winter catalogue and 0.93 percent below those of the 1940 Spring-Summer catalogue, with which the present prices correspond.

Irish Urged To
Farm More Acres

From Dublin, January 13, the AP says that Dr. James Ryan, Ireland's Minister of Agriculture, appealed Monday for 1,000,000 additional acres to be cultivated to meet an expected shortage of wheat and stock feed. He spoke before the Dublin County Committee of Agriculture.

Milk Field Shows
9.7% Net Income

From Washington, January 13, a New York Times dispatch says that the Federal Trade Commission reports that the net income on the average corporate net worth investment of twelve leading concerns in the milk and milk products industry in 1939, after provision for income taxes, was 9.7 percent of the stockholders' investment. Sales in 1939 by the twelve corporations amounted to \$806,887,761, of which \$770,455,562, or 95.5 percent, represented domestic sales and \$36,432,199, or 4.5 percent, represented foreign sales.

SMA Enters Butter
Market In Chicago

From Chicago, January 13, the AP says that the Surplus Marketing Administration entered the Chicago butter market Monday, purchasing 300 tubs of miscellaneous extras at 29 1/4 cents a pound. This was a decline of 3/4 cent from Saturday's price and 6 1/4 cents off the three-year peak established December 12. Monday's purchases were the first by the SMA since June 14, 1940.

Hog Prices Soar
To 16-Month Top

From Chicago, January 13, the AP says that hog prices soared 25 to 40 cents per hundred-weight Monday to above \$8, highest since September, 1939. The market's strength was attributed by livestock men largely to moderate receipts, good consumer demand as reflected by the wholesale meat trade, and forecasts of reduced supplies in 1941.

Farm Wage Rates
5 Points Higher

The general level of farm wage rates on January 1, at 124 percent of the 1910-14 average, was 5 points higher than a year earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Monday. Since October 1, 1940, the index has declined 5 points, though the usual seasonal decline is about 7 points during this period. The increase in farm wage rates over a year earlier is largely due to the limited supply of workers available for hire at current wage levels, together with a somewhat stronger demand for their services. The national average of reports on the supply of farm labor, expressed as percentage of demand, was 99.1 on January 1, compared with 114.7 a year ago, and with 97.2 three months earlier. The ratio on January 1 was the smallest figure for that date since 1924.

Turpentine Crop
Upped By H₂SO₄

Pathfinder, January 11, says that T. A. Kiefield, of the Clustee Florida Experiment Station, has announced the discovery of a method for increasing the turpentine harvest from slash pine by 67 percent, and from long-leaf pine by 27 percent. The method is simply to swab the wound, or "streak," in the tree with a 20 percent solution of sulphuric acid. Trees manufacture the crude gums, from which turpentine and rosin are made, to form a protective scab over the wound. Mr. Kiefield somehow believes that the sulphuric acid holds the tree's pores open, prolonging the flow and delaying hardening of the gum.

Food Wanted;
6,000,000 Tons
From America

Food Industries, January issue, has an article, "Food Wanted: 6,000,000 Tons," by E.O. Heyl, recently special American representative in the Balkans for the Commission of Polish Relief, New York, in which the European Food Situation is reviewed. The magazine points out that: "The 'little democracies' of war-ravaged Europe want food from the Americas -- about 6,000,000 tons of it. The money, free gold, is available to pay for it. Ships can be had to transport it. But as yet Churchill doesn't see fit to let shipments go through. And you can't blame Britain for doing what she believes necessary to win the war. However, the market is there -- will be there for a long time to come. Eventually food may be shipped, and what this tremendous market will mean then is told by Mr. Heyl."

Investigating
Plant Growth

In Science, January 10, D. F. Jones, of Connecticut Experiment Station, says that a recent grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Connecticut Station will be used to further a study of normal growth that has been in progress for some time. The long inbred strains of maize that have been continuously self-fertilized for more than 30 generations furnish favorable plant material for an investigation of this kind. These inbred plants are so reduced in size and growth rate and so uniform in all structural details that any mixing with unrelated plants can certainly be detected.

"The Farmer And
The Land Bank"

In an article, "The Farmer and the Land Bank" Southern Planter, January, says, in part: "We cannot develop an ideal country life unless we establish a full and adequate system of agricultural finance, a system that extends treatment to the farmer equivalent to that which the business man now enjoys under the Federal Reserve System. To this end our farmers should demand the outright Federal guarantee of farm loan bonds; they should crystalize sentiment in favor of such action by the government. Such guarantee is essential if we are to secure long term land loans at low rates of interest."

Vitamin C And
Pasteurized Milk

Pathfinder, January 11, says that a new method to retain the full vitamin C content of pasteurized milk by taking the air out of it is reported by three Cornell scientists. The de-aerating process, they say, will cost 11 cents per 1,500 quarts. A quart of de-aerated pasteurized milk has a vitamin C content equivalent to a whole orange, while the vitamin C loss in ordinary pasteurized milk makes a quart equivalent to a slice of orange.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXX, No. 10

Section 1

January 15, 1941.

SECRETARY WICKARD
SPEAKS AT PURDUE

Secretary Wickard was scheduled to speak at 12:30 p.m. today at the Farm and Home Week convocation, Purdue University, La Fayette, Indiana, on "Agricultural Preparedness."

USDA WEIGHS
COTTON PLAN

From Washington, January 14, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Fulmer plan for purchasing by the Government of large quantities of surplus cotton to be sold to processors of cellulose pulp and other producers of pulp products at a fixed scale of prices is being given close study by the USDA as a possible means of making use of a considerable quantity of excess raw cotton stocks. The plan was embodied in a bill introduced in the House with the opening of the session ten days ago by Chairman Fulmer (Dem., S.C.) of the House Committee on Agriculture.

TO STUDY PROSPECT
FOR S.A. INDUSTRY

The New York Times, January 15, says that Maurice Holland, director of the National Research Council's division of engineering and industrial research, announced Tuesday that the division is planning an "industrial exploration" in which industrial research and banking executives will tour South America to investigate its potentialities as "the biggest industrial prize of the world." Mr. Holland will leave Sunday to map out the route which the group, composed of 28 key executives, will follow next Spring. The trip will cover Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

COTTON USE HITS
ALL TIME HIGH

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 15, says that the Census Bureau reported Tuesday that consumption of all cotton in domestic mills for the first five months of the cotton season totaled 3,534,017 bales, a new high record for all time for the August-December segment of the cotton season. The previous record was 3,310,000 bales set last year when the full season's consumption was 7,784,000 bales.

Retailers Expect
10% Rise In 1941

From New York, January 14, the AP says that, at the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which represents 5,700 stores, the consensus of a cross section of the retailers is that the public will buy about 10 percent more goods this year than last, that prices will be only slightly higher, and that nobody wants a "runaway" market. The national defense effort was cited as the outstanding predictable business factor. Primary attention was given to price rises on consumer goods.

Spot Cotton Sales
54% Over Like
Period in 1940

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 15, says that, reflecting a volume of spot business in Southern markets which in roughly the first half of January has been 54% greater than in the corresponding period last year, hedge selling increased on the New York Cotton Exchange Tuesday and prices eased downward to closing losses of 7 to 9 points for the day. Sales in the South, which exceeded 40,000 bales, as reported from a dozen markets, were in excess of the quantity which domestic mills are consuming daily, probably for the first time in many weeks.

Hog Prices
Continue Up

From Chicago, January 14, the AP says that choice hogs on the livestock market Tuesday brought \$8.25 a hundred pounds, an increase of 15 cents over Monday's peak and the highest price paid since September 19, 1939, soon after the outbreak of the war in Europe. The wholesale price on choice fresh pork loins, which jumped $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound Monday, advanced a full cent Tuesday to 18 cents.

Sugar Hearing
Scheduled

A public hearing to receive evidence to enable Secretary Wickard to allot the 1941 sugar marketing quota among processors in the domestic beet sugar area will open January 29, in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.

Three New
Strawberries

Three new strawberries have just been introduced to the trade by the Bureau of Plant Industry. They are Maytime, Starbright, and Redstar. All three varieties are being introduced by cooperating nurseries. The Department has no plants for distribution. The Maytime originated as a cross between Missionary and Fairfax, Starbright originated as a cross between Chesapeake and Fairfax, and Redstar also originated as a cross between Chesapeake and Fairfax.

BAE On Fats And
Oils Situation

Prices of most fats and oils are expected to rise moderately in 1941 and possibly more in 1942. The principal factor bringing about this rise will be improvement in industrial activity and in consumer incomes, resulting in part from increased defense expenditures, particularly in the second half of 1941. Lard, tallow, and grease prices are likely to advance relatively more than prices of other fats, because of prospective changes in the domestic supply situation. Total supplies of domestically-produced fats are not expected to change greatly in the next 2 years. With reduced hog marketings, lard and grease production will be substantially smaller in 1941 than in 1940. The pig crop in 1940 was estimated to be 10 percent smaller than in 1939, and, as a result of prevailing low hog prices in relation to corn prices, the pig crop probably will be further reduced this year. Increased production of vegetable and marine oils, however, is likely to offset most of the decrease in lard and grease output. (BAE.)

Says Farmer Is
Easy to Satisfy

"The farmer is the easiest of all persons to satisfy. Given a fair crop and reasonable prices, he makes no complaint about the mounting costs of the things he is compelled to buy. The reason perhaps is that fair prices enable him to pay his debts, and cash purchases may be spread thinly over the things he needs. Compared to what other groups receive indirectly as a result of laws and regulations, the farmer is the least of all the Government's beneficiaries." (From "Wickard Aids Farmer" by George Morris in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, January 6.)

Says Farming In
South Antedated

From Baton Rouge, January 7, the AP says that Dr. T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State sociologist, told FSA committeemen from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi that rural Southerners have lagged centuries behind the advance of farming methods, "because they are largely of pre-Revolutionary American stock and comparatively isolated." Dr. Smith gave the FSA credit for teaching farmers new techniques and said that the administration's method of working with family units was sound.

Seek Better
Truck Crops

In Country Gentleman, February, Frank J. Taylor describes the work now being done by seed breeders in finding new and better varieties of garden truck crops in an article, "Vegetables Made to Order." Mr. Taylor describes some of the new varieties, and also discusses the work now going on in developing strains of vegetables to replace those in which American growers were dependent upon Europe for seed stock, notably spinach, cauliflower, broccoli and some of the root vegetables.

Bee-Like FliesEat 'Hopper Eggs

Dr. Reginald H. Painter of Kansas State College recently described flies that look like bees and that give man assistance in his battle with grasshoppers by preying on their eggs as they rest in the soil. Recent grasshopper outbreaks, during the drought years, were accompanied by considerable increases in numbers of these predatory flies camouflaged as bees. (Science Service)

Pectin As Aid In
Freezing Foods

In Food Industries, January, George L. Baker, of the Delaware Experiment Station, writes on "Pectin as Aid in Freezing Foods." The article is the first of a series on the subject, and it is particularly concerned with the application of pectin in the freezing preservation of strawberries.

What Iowa Can Do
For Her Tenants

"Most Iowa farmers are strong for expansion of the Federal tenant-purchase program and for modification of the AAA to give tenants a better break. But does Iowa have to wait for Federal action to do the whole job? We don't think so. It might be desirable to discourage big operators from renting additional farms and so pushing more families off the land. This might be done by putting a penalty tax on operators of farms over a certain size. Some months ago Iowa farmers were 60% in favor, 25% against, and 20% doubtful regarding such a penalty-tax for over-size farms. Iowa farmers are willing to give very careful consideration to any plan that seems to strike against the present trend toward bigger farms and more homeless farm families." (Wallaces' Farmer, December 28.)

Disease Attacks
Arizona Cacti

The picturesque giant cacti of the desert Southwest are imperilled by a destructive bacterial disease, according to Professor James G. Brown of the University of Arizona. The disease has been known for many years, but has only recently begun to take on a serious aspect, possibly because, during the drought years, the lack of rain in Arizona became too serious, even for cactus. The infection causes a wholesale decay and falling off of the great branches of the plant, which finally dies. In some severely attacked areas from a quarter to a third of the giant cacti are already dead. (Science Service)

Freezing Peanuts
To Extract Oil

Food Industries, January, says that, among the constantly increasing list of new uses of refrigeration is that of freezing peanuts before pressing to remove the peanut oil. As a result of such freezing the oil comes out much more easily, according to a recent report of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 11

Section 1

January 16, 1941.

FOOD AND DEFENSE OFFICIALS AGREE

The New York Times, January 16, says that Donald M. Nelson, director of the division of purchases of the Office of Production Management, has announced that representatives of the food industry and the Defense Commission have agreed on a comprehensive program under which the Food Procurement Advisory Committee will take an active part in assisting the fighting services in purchase of goods. Specific procurement policies were outlined by Colonel Paul P. Logan, chief of sustenance of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

LONDON SAYS U.S. AIDS NAZI CAUSE

From London, January 15, the UP says that the Ministry of Economic Welfare said Wednesday that British information "tends to confirm in part" recent assertions that, in some ways, the U. S. was still aiding the axis powers. The Ministry hastened to add, however, that British authorities believed such help was not deliberate. "Some U. S. Producers are aiding Germany indirectly by selling Russia commodities in which Germany is deficient," the Ministry said. "Of these, cotton is the most important."

SUGAR COUNCIL KEEPS QUOTAS

From London, January 15, the AP says that the International Sugar Council has confirmed an earlier decision to maintain, for the year ending next August, the same sugar quotas prevailing in the year ended last August 31. The council established a sub-committee, including representatives of the U. S., the United Kingdom, Australia, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, to study and present a report on the world sugar position after the war.

HOG PRICES CONTINUE RISE

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 16, says that hog prices hit a new high for the current upward movement Wednesday of \$9 per 100 pounds, owing to the sharp falling off in marketings in Chicago and other mid-western neighboring packing cities. Unfavorable traffic conditions were given as the principal reason for lighter receipts than expected.

Truck Livestock
Receipts Hit High

From Chicago, January 15, the AP says that livestock receipts by truck in 1940 soared to a new record at the Chicago Union Stockyards, according to O. T. Henkle, vice-president and general manager of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Co., operators of the market. Farmers sent, by truck, 1,029,965 head of cattle, 131,527 calves, 2,668,695 hogs, 294,922 sheep and 6,298 horses.

Tobacco Meet
In Chicago

The New York Herald Tribune says that the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors opened in Chicago Wednesday, with more than 3,500 tobacco manufacturers, jobbers, retailers and salesmen in attendance. The meeting will continue through Saturday.

Argentine
Exports Fall

From Buenos Aires, January 15, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Argentine Finance Ministry, in its annual report, predicts a further decline in Argentine exports in 1941, following the sharp contraction in 1940 in the volume of outward shipments. Exports to Great Britain have contracted recently, and prospects for 1941 are most dismal, the report pointed out.

Food Index
Up 1 Cent

The New York Times, January 16, says that the wholesale food price index for the week ended January 14 rose 1 cent to \$2.51, which compared with \$2.34 in the corresponding week of last year, according to Dun and Bradstreet. Commodities showing advances for the week were bacon, lard, sugar, cottonseed oil, cocoa, hogs, sheep and lambs. Declines were listed for flour, rye, oats, mess pork, butter, peas, eggs, steers, wheat and barley.

Uruguay Meets
Foreign Debts

From Montevideo, Uruguay, January 15, a New York Times dispatch says that Uruguay met all foreign loan obligations last year, despite difficulties in the market as the result of war-time dislocations. The nation reduced its foreign indebtedness by 5 percent, according to the Minister of Finance.

Chilean Newsmen
To Come to U.S.

From Santiago, Chile, January 15, a New York Times dispatch says that seven Chilean newspaper men will leave on January 24 to join, for two months, seven prominent U. S. newspapers as guests, in accordance with a project made possible by the American publications and the Grace Lines. The plan, endorsed by Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, is designed to intensify cultural relations and improve understanding between the U. S. and Chile.

Prairie Farmer
Centennial

The January 11 edition of The Prairie Farmer is a 194-page Centennial Edition. In outlining the history of the magazine, the writers have given a comprehensible picture of the development of the different phases of agriculture in the last hundred years.

Flax Disease
Resistance

Flax is being raised in greatly increased quantities in this country nowadays, because both linen and linseed oil are defense necessities, while at the same time imports from foreign lands have been greatly reduced. For this reason, importance attaches to studies reported before the American Phytopathological Society by N. E. Forlaug and Dr. J. J. Christiansen of the University of Minnesota. They have tested a considerable number of flax varieties for their resistance to wilt, the most destructive disease of flax, and have found a wide difference in the ability of the plants to withstand the attacks of the fungus. Not only flax, but its enemy, the wilt fungus, has many distinct varieties, which have evolved spontaneously, and apparently in recent times. Some of these are much more vicious in their attack than others. (Science Service.)

Up Use of Legume
Inoculants

In Agricultural Leaders' Digest, January, A. W. Hofer, of the New York State Experiment Station, says that the use of legume inoculants by farmers has increased greatly during the past ten years, according to figures released by the Station. Also, as a result of investigations carried on by the Station laboratories and elsewhere and due to the co-operation of manufacturers, who were quick to seize upon recommended changes in their procedures, the quality of the cultures has been remarkably improved. It is now estimated that something over \$2,000,000 worth of commercial legume inoculants are sold annually in this country as compared with about \$1,000,000 worth in 1930, and this in spite of the fact that prices have been greatly reduced.

Diversification
Seen In Georgia

"Georgia slowly but surely is working out a balance in her agriculture. Every new cash crop which can be added to the list moves us further away from dependency on cotton. The time soon will come when the live-stock cash will surpass the cotton cash." (Ralph McGill in the Atlanta Constitution, January 12.)

1941 Outlook
In Turkeys

In Turkey World, January, B. H. Bennett, of the Agricultural Marketing Association, writes on the outlook of the turkey industry outlook for 1941. Mr. Bennett sees continued expansion during the next year.

Cubans Balk At
Sugar Credit Plan

The New York Times, in a dispatch from Havana, January 11, says that pessimism pervaded sugar circles in Cuba last week as to the Cuban Government's attempt to finance through the Export-Import Bank of Washington the grinding of 500,000 tons of sugar in addition to the requirements of the U. S. and local markets. It is feared that production of any further surplus would cause a drop in prices.

Kentucky Governor
Refuses To Call
Tobacco Session

From Frankfort Kentucky, January 3, a dispatch to the Western Tobacco Journal says that Governor Johnson has refused to call a special session of the General Assembly to consider price bolstering tobacco legislation. Regarding the request for a special session, presented by Representative Gus A. Brooks, the Governor said: "The production of tobacco is something that doesn't stop at state lines. It is a problem of national scope, and the Federal Government is doing the best it can to relieve the condition. Furthermore, a large percentage of the crop has been sold, and by the time the Legislature could meet and enact legislation, the remaining tobacco would be sold. In addition, negotiations for a tobacco loan are under way."

O-phenylphenol
For Citrus Fruit

Food Industries, January, says that wraps containing 0.44 percent (calculated on the weight of paper) of o-phenylphenol gave considerable protection to oranges and lemons against *Fenicillium digitatum*, *Penicillium italicum* and *Trichoderma lignorum* in experiments conducted in England. The stated concentration, amounting to 9 mg. of antiseptic per square foot of paper, is about all that can be tolerated without injury to the rind. Lemons are more resistant to injury than oranges, which need some additional treatment of the wrap to protect the rind from the antiseptic. It was found that if the wrap is impregnated with a fatty oil, such as peanut or olive oil, more o-phenylphenol can be used without injury to the rind.

Loan For
Venezuela

Venezuela's newly created Central Bank has succeeded in obtaining a private loan from the National City Bank of New York, says Pan American News for January 7. It is believed the transaction involves a short-term credit of \$10,000,000, to be used to liquidate commercial arrears and to finance essential imports. Decreased petroleum and coffee markets have injured the country's external purchasing power.

Irish Potato
Washing, Drying

In The Market Growers Journal, January 1, Buxton White, of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, writes a "Summary of Irish Potato Washing and Drying Experience in North Carolina During 1940."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 12

Section 1

January 17, 1941.

N. Y. REFERENDUM
ON MILK OFF

The New York Herald Tribune, January 17, says that the New York milk referendum, scheduled for next Tuesday, has been canceled following a U. S. District Court decree issued in Washington.

POST WAR PROGRAM
ON TARIFF OFFERED

The New York Times, January 17, says that William L. Monro, president of the American Tariff League, told that group's fifty-sixth annual meeting Thursday that wider use of quotas, more stringent anti-dumping laws, strict enforcement of regulations against unfair trade practices as they relate to imports and establishment of American rather than foreign value as the basis for duty assessments were desirable in a post war tariff program. Mr. Monro renewed his request that a special committee of experts be created by Congress to study tariff and trade problems likely to arise when the war is over.

BRITONS COMPLAIN
OF MEAT SHORTAGE

From London, January 16, the CTPS says that dissatisfaction with "the chaotic state of meat distribution, resulting in a shortage of supplies" is expressed in a resolution sent to Food Minister Lord Woolton by an emergency committee of the London Borough of Deptford. The committee demands the minister take all the necessary steps to improve the situation immediately.

AMS REPORTS ON
DAIRY PRODUCTION

Milk production, favored by mild weather, increased somewhat more than usual during December and by the end of the month it was nearly 5 percent heavier than a year earlier, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. During the last week of the month temperatures through the main Dairy Belt from Minnesota and Iowa eastward were as high as is normal for March. The rate of feeding was high on December 1, but increased less than usual, and by the end of the month feeding was no heavier than a year ago. However, with average weather, milk production is expected to average a little higher than a year ago through the remainder of the current feeding period. (AMS.)

1940 Secretary's
Report Released

Faced with new difficulties caused by the war, accentuating the long-time decline in our farm export trade, agriculture in the United States is nevertheless pulling its full weight in the defense program. This is a main theme of the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which was released today. Through Federal, State, and local cooperation, the report says, agriculture is maintaining its output for all requirements, adjusting its crops to changing demands, conserving soil, and mobilizing human and material resources for the general welfare. The report covers approximately the last 12 months in which Henry A. Wallace held the office of Secretary of Agriculture, and carries an introductory note by Claude R. Wickard, the present Secretary. It gives Mr. Wallace's views of the war's impact on agriculture; of the farmers' altered readjustment problem; of their role in the national defense; of the agricultural aspects of Western Hemisphere cooperation; and of broad agricultural policies such as the conservation program, the land use reorganization effort, the farm security program for rural rehabilitation, and the role of agricultural science and technology in general economic readjustment.

Expect Rise In
Farm Prices

Improvement in the domestic demand for farm products is becoming increasingly apparent, the BAE reported Thursday. Despite the virtual loss of export markets and a 1940 volume of agricultural production equal to or in excess of that of any previous year, the index of prices received by farmers in December was 5 percent higher than a year earlier and a further advance is indicated for this month. Prospective additional increases in consumer income are expected to result in a continuation of the improvement in domestic demand for farm products. Costs of farm production also are expected to rise. The Bureau said that although the present high rate of industrial operations will make difficult the attainment of full seasonal industrial gains during the next few months, intensification of efforts to rush production of war implements for export and for equipment of our own expanded military machine probably will result in a further increase in defense building operations and later a substantial further increase in industrial output.

Institute of
The Americas
Proposed

Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the Americas, has made plans to create in Washington an institute for post-graduate instruction of men in governmental, cultural, and commercial fields who plan to work and live in Latin America, says United States News for January 17. Rockefeller believes such an institute would promote hemisphere solidarity, regardless of the outcome of the war in Europe.

Erosion Has Ruined
Half of Land

Soil erosion is costing the United States more than \$3,800,000,000 a year and has already damaged half the land of the country, H. H.

Bennett, Chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, declared Thursday in his annual report to the Secretary. The productive soil wealth of the nation is not as great as most people commonly believe it to be, according to Bennett, who warned "that the United States may eventually be face to face with a serious land shortage unless erosion is effectively and promptly halted." Erosion must be controlled not only on the good land of the country, he said, but on the medium-quality cropland and on the large areas of forest and grazing land as well, if the U. S. is to support its population adequately and counteract the growing menace of floods and silting.

Argentine-
Cuban Treaty

A new trade treaty signed by Argentina and Cuba provides for favored-nation treatment regarding customs duties and consular fees, says the Pan

American for January. Cuba agrees not to restrict the importation of Argentine motion pictures and Argentina reduces duties on Cuban tobacco by 20 percent.

Homogenization
Stabilizes
Perishables

Food Industries, January, says that a method of stabilizing a mixture of fresh eggs, liquid milk, shortening, salt and sugar against bacterial or fungicidal spoilage without heat sterilization or use of refrigeration is disclosed in U. S. Patents Nos. 2,197,820 and 2,211,678, granted to William R. Voss of Milwaukee. When finished, the mix contains approximately 60 percent total solids and is in a highly dispersed state. Sugar in solution makes up at least 30 percent of the total mix, and the fat is so finely dispersed by homogenization that its globules are 2 microns or less in diameter.

Gallup Speaks
To Dairymen

In Milk Plant monthly, January, there is the text of a speech made in Chicago recently at the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council by Dr. George Gallup, President of the American Institute of Public Opinion. Dr. Gallup's general idea is that the U. S. milk industry stands high in the esteem of the public, but that milk consumption at present is only half what it should be, and we can't expect to solve the problems of the industry until consumption is stepped up.

N. D. Division Of
Cooperatives

The Dakota Farmer, January 11, contains a report by Math Dahl, North Dakota's Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, on the first year's operation of the new North Dakota Division of Cooperatives, which is the first state division of its kind in this country.

More Trade
With Latin
America

Foreign Agricultural Relations has recently issued a booklet, More Trade with Latin America. The primary aim of trade between the Americas, it says, should be to develop a program to increase trade on a sound and lasting basis. We must not think of inter-American cooperation as a temporary measure to be dropped as soon as the war is over.

Seek New Flour
Definition

In Science News Letter, January 11, Jane Stafford tells of the work now going on in the Food and Drug Administration to devise a new definition of flour. She says that, when this work is finished, the present definition of "flour" may still be the same for white flour in the U. S. It will not, however, be the legal definition of all wheat flour. Legally, there will be a new wheat flour, with a new name..

Study Livestock
Loss Prevention

In Agricultural Leaders' Digest, January, E.J. Johnson, assistant supervisor of agricultural education for Colorado, tells of the State-wide project in livestock loss prevention now in force in Colorado. Mr. Johnson gives the results of two surveys, made in 1938 and 1939, by 75 Future Farmers of America chapters in departments of vocational agriculture in Colorado high schools on livestock loss prevention. The survey covered over 3,000 farms.

Discusses Turkey
Incubation

In Turkey World, January, Dr. J. Holmes Martin, of Purdue University, writes on "Temperature and Humidity in the Turkey Incubator." Included is a "Incubation Trouble Shooting Chart," compiled by Dr. Martin, and giving symptoms of various incubation troubles, the probably causes and suggestions for their correction.

Iowa Farmers On
European War

Wallaces' Farmer, January 11, contains a report of a poll made by that paper to find out the opinions of Iowa farmers as to America's role in the present European war. The opinion was divided as follows:

- 1) Increase help to
Great Britain.....61%
- 2) Declare war on
Germany..... 6%
- 3) Give less help to
Great Britain.....11%
- 4) Don't ship arms to
anybody.....18%
- 5) No opinion..... 4%

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 13

Section 1

January 21, 1941.

COMMERCE CHAMBER CALLS FARM PARLEY

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 21, says that Delos L. James, chief of the agricultural division of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has issued invitations to attend a private conference on farm legislation, to be held in Chicago the end of this month. Expected to attend are USDA officials, including R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, and men conversant with individual crops covered by the program.

SEEKS RETAINING OF ORDER ON MILK

From Albany, N.Y., January 20, a New York Times dispatch says that the Assembly Monday night unanimously adopted a resolution urging Secretary Wickard to withhold his contemplated suspension of the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York City area until it is superseded by a new order which has been approved by dairy farmers. Secretary Wickard has announced that the present order will be suspended February 28.

BRITAIN-SPAIN SIGN WHEAT PACT

From London, January 19, the AP says that the British Embassy at Madrid and the Spanish Ministry of Industry and Commerce have signed an agreement for shipment to Spain of quantities of Canadian wheat now stored by Great Britain in the U. S. Under the agreement a first shipment of 15,000 tons will leave Baltimore soon in Spanish ships.

SAYS FARMERS HAVE REAL RESPONSIBILITY

From Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 20, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that John H. Light, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture told the Society of Farm Women's convention Monday that "the decadence of agriculture always is the first sign of the fall of a republic." He added that, "as we stand at the threshold of the 1940's, we may be approaching a danger zone, and 32,000,000 people who live on farms in America have a real responsibility."

WANTS COOPERATION BETWEEN FARMERS AND TRADE BOARD

From Chicago, January 20, the AP says that Philip R. O'Brien, inducted as President of the Board of Trade Monday, told members at the annual meeting that cooperation between the Exchange and farmers is necessary for the proper functioning of the marketing system.

Cuba May Finance
Sugar Surplus

From Havana, January 20, a New York Times dispatch says that the Cuban Government is considering a plan for internal financing of a surplus production of 400,000 tons of sugar in the current crop. The plan, said to resemble, in some respects, the Chadbourne plan, is expected to make it unnecessary to obtain an advance from the U. S. Export-Import Bank.

Reports Argentine
Plan To Sell
Grain To Russia

From Buenos Aires, an AP dispatch says that negotiations are reported underway for sale of a part of Argentina's 6,000,000-ton grain surplus and other products to Soviet Russia, due to Argentina's acute economic situation. "It is no longer a question of whether we like Communism," said a source close to the Agriculture Ministry, "it is a question of selling grain crops which threaten to smash Argentina's economic structure unless the markets are opened."

Says Budget
Was Misread On
Parity Payments

"Availability of \$212,000,000 for farm parity payments under the budget is revealed by a study of that document, despite prior reports that the sum was only \$49,866,160. Confusion over the figures resulted from the manner in which the budget is set up. The President's estimate for parity payments was indeed the lower figure, but the budget contains language giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority, subject to the approval of the President, to obligate an additional sum of not to exceed 162,000,000 for this purpose." (New York Journal of Commerce, January 21.)

U. S. Builds
Rubber Supply

The New York Times, January 21, says that the extent to which the Federal Government is building up its strategic materials reserve for national defense was indicated Monday by the disclosure that between 25,000 and 35,000 bales of raw rubber had been landed at Staten Island in the last four weeks by ships arriving from Singapore.

Canning Industry
Ready For Defense

From Chicago, January 20, the AP says that H. F. Krimendahl, president of the National Cannery Association, told the organization's convention Monday that the canning industry is well equipped to play its part in the national preparedness program. He added that he hoped that the defense program would not be so laid and so administered that it would handicap the industry after the present emergency.

World Fair
Exhibit In Patio

"Deep Roots For American Agriculture," the USDA World Fair Exhibit, depicting national farm program objectives, has been assembled in the Patio of the Administration Building. It will remain on view through January 31.

World Rayon
Output Soars

The AP, January 20, says that the Rayon Organon Monday reported that world production of rayon in 1940 reached the record breaking total of 2,500,000,000 pounds, roughly 250,000,000 pounds above the 1939 output. The magazine attributed the increase to the need of the Axis powers for a substitute for foreign-grown cotton and wool.

World Rice
Crop Lower

Preliminary reports indicate that the world's rice crop for the 1940-41 season (August-July) will be in the neighborhood of 6,900,000,000 bushels compared with 7,100,000,000 bushels in 1939-40, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The aggregate crop in Burma, Thailand, and French Indochina, the three largest rice surplus-producing countries, is estimated at about 3 percent below that of last season. The crop in Burma is believed to have reached a record level of 405,000,000 bushels but the Thailand crop was considerably below that of a year ago. The Indochinese crop is believed to be about the same as that of 1939-40.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has extended the Food Stamp Plan to include the City of Quincy, Massachusetts, and to an area in New Jersey that will include the Borough of Vineland and Landis Township.

Lemon Marketing
Referendum Soon

The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Saturday that a referendum will be held among growers on a proposed Federal marketing agreement program for lemons produced in California and Arizona. The proposed program would regulate the handling of lemons shipped in interstate commerce and to Canada from these two States, which comprise the major commercial lemon producing areas of the United States. In the referendum, the date of which will be announced soon by designated agents of Secretary Wickard, growers will vote on the issuance of a Federal order which would make the terms of the marketing agreement applicable to all handlers. At the same time, the marketing agreement will be submitted to handlers for their approval.

BPI Issues
1940 Report

Notable progress in soils and plant research is summarized in the annual report of the Bureau of Plant Industry, made public Sunday. In the report Dr. E. C. Auchter, Chief of the Bureau, points out that the broad and fundamental character of much of the bureau's research makes the results adaptable to varying conditions. Whether in normal times or in periods of stress, he adds, the steady march of plant and soil research is a source of national strength. The report contains more than 100 short items of progress in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

Canadian Tobacco
Crop Reduced

The Canadian tobacco crop of 1940 is now placed at 60,300,000 pounds against 107,700,000 pounds produced in 1939, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Flue-cured leaf accounted for about 65 percent of the 1940 crop, against about 75 percent flue-cured in 1939. Lower yields on a sharply reduced acreage made the 1940 crop the smallest since 1936. Negotiations are now under way for the sale of Canadian tobacco to Australia (6,000,000 pounds) and to New Zealand. Nearly all of the flue-cured crop has been sold, chiefly to Canadian manufacturers. Prices for cash sales of the Ontario flue-cured crop averaged one-half cent more than the negotiated minimum price of 20.5 Canadian cents per pound.

BAE Reports On
Dairy Situation

Dairy production has increased sharply since the seasonal low point in production in the latter part of 1940, and in early January 1941 was at the highest level on record for that season of the year. Total milk production on January 1 was about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. A record volume of milk production appears in prospect for the remainder of the feeding period. Butter and cheese prices reached a 3-year high in early December but have since declined more than usual for that time of year. Butter prices had increased to a relatively high level, but with a marked increase in butter production prices reacted sharply. Although prices in early January were somewhat lower than a year earlier, it seems probable that for the remainder of the feeding period they will average as high as in the same period of 1940, if not higher. The improvement in the purchasing power of consumers is expected to offset the effect of higher production on prices. (BAE)

"Good Neighbor"
Radio Relations

A new chapter in Good Neighbor radio relations opened recently when the N.B.C. started broadcasting to Latin America special programs which its chain of affiliated stations south of the Rio Grande now has permission to rebroadcast locally, says Business Week for January 4.

Spain Seeks
S.A. Trade

The Christian Science Monitor, January 13, in a dispatch from Buenos Aires, says that Spanish diplomatic agents in South America, acting on instructions from Madrid, are seeking more barter contracts on the South American Continent to speed food to the peninsula, where the scarcity first caused by the civil war has become acute under the British blockade of Nazi-dominated Europe. To pay for this food, principally cereals, Spain is offering iron products from Bilbao, machinery and cork.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 14

Section 1

January 22, 1941.

SOUTHERN REACTION TO COTTON PLAN

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 22, says that its Southern correspondents write that Secretary Wickard's plan for a voluntary reduction of cotton acreage calculated to cut 1941 production to 1,000,000 bales, payment for which would be made in the form of cotton stamps has met with varying reactions in the South. They report that the plan has gained considerable favor in central and western portions, although in the Southeast it is referred to as a "dud" which failed to stir up any enthusiasm among producers.

ENGLISH-BRAZILIAN COTTON DEAL SEEN

From London, January 21, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the Lancashire cotton trade has submitted to authorities a proposal to make a large bulk purchase of Brazilian cotton under a plan similar to the Egyptian cotton scheme. It is expected that simultaneously there will be increased purchases of Peruvian cotton.

HENDERSON DOUBTS FOOD PRICE RISE

From Chicago, January 21, the AP says that Leon Henderson, director of price stabilization for the National Defense Council, said Tuesday that the nation's food prices would remain constant "notwithstanding any national emergency." Speaking before the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, Mr. Henderson said the Defense Council aimed to protect both consumers and manufacturers from "sudden and unwarranted price rises."

ARGENTINE DAIRY EXPORTS UP

From Buenos Aires, January 20, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Argentine exports of dairy products expanded sharply during 1940, helping to counteract the general shrinkage in Argentine shipments during the year. Total exports of dairy produce in 1940 amounted to 38,360 tons, valued at 27,401,358 pesos, as compared with 32,210 tons, valued at 19,774,997 pesos, in 1939.

Grain Prices
Down in Chicago

From Chicago, December 21, the CTPS says that uneasiness in regard to prospective legislation was largely responsible for general selling of grain futures Tuesday, and wheat declined about 1 cent at one time, to the lowest price since December 23. At no time did the markets show a disposition to rally and the closing prices on the Board of trade were at bottom. Wheat futures closed with losses of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ cent lower, and corn was $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower.

Britons Warned
Of Meat Drop

From London, January 21, the AP says that Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, advised Britons Tuesday that they "must expect a decline in offerings of meat from the home markets as a result of weather conditions." He announced that those unable to obtain their full meat ration (about 25 cents a person weekly) would be allowed to make up the amount in corned beef.

Canada's 1940
Wheat Crop Up

From Ottawa, January 21, the New York Journal of Commerce says that a Government estimate states that Canada's 1940 wheat crop has superseded the 1939 crop as the second largest in Canadian wheat history. The third official estimate of the 1940 yield places the crop at 551,390,000 bushels.

Less Hogs; More
Cattle And Lambs

Marketings of hogs will be considerably smaller this year than last, but slaughter supplies of grain-fed cattle next spring and summer will be larger than in the same period last year, and slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs during the remainder of the fed-lamb marketing season - through April - probably will be larger than in the corresponding period of 1940. This sums up the current and prospective livestock supply situation, in the monthly analysis issued Tuesday by the BAE. The ratio of hog prices to corn prices is now favorable for hog producers for the first time in more than a year. Hog prices rose sharply in late December and in the first half of January as the weekly rate of hog marketings decreased from the high level of early December.

BACE Makes
Annual Report

New things of wide variety are included in the list of 1940 accomplishments of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering as detailed in its Annual Report to the Secretary by Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau. Findings ranged from ways of controlling off-flavor in frozen asparagus to changes in silo construction made necessary by the new practice of putting up green grass for cow feed. The report called attention to progress made in building and equipping the four new Regional Laboratories for Research on Industrial Utilization of Farm Commodities, some of which already house a part of their scientific staffs and have started on research programs.

Maine Area Gets
Food Stamp Plan

Secretary Wickard announced Tuesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to an area in Maine which will include the cities of Augusta, Gardiner, and Waterville.

Weather
Report

According to the weekly weather and crop bulletin, because of additional moderate to heavy rains from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward and previous rains in central and eastern Texas, the soil continued mostly too wet for seasonal farm operations in Southern States the past week, while heavy rains caused more or less damage to winter-truck crops in Florida. In general, winter crops in the South made only fair advance as the rains were followed by abnormally low temperatures which carried freezing weather to the middle Gulf coast and also into northern Florida. There was some frost damage, but it was not extensive. Continued mild temperatures were favorable for livestock in the western range country, although heavier feeding was necessary in the upper Mississippi Valley and Northwest because of glaze conditions and snow cover. Precipitation of the week was favorable for replenishing the subsoil moisture in the interior valleys, but more is needed in some areas, such as parts of Illinois. In the southern Great Plains the moisture situation is unusually favorable, even the subsoil being now fairly well supplied; wheat would afford much pasturage in this area if fields were not too wet for grazing.

Frozen Food
Locker Use Up

The remarkable growth in the frozen-food industry in the last 10 years had made more than 1,000,000 frozen-food lockers available today to farm and city housewives, the FCA reports. Approximately 3,200 locker plants with an average capacity of 330 lockers, are now in operation. Three-fourths of the lockers now in service are being used by farm families. States leading in the number of locker plants are Iowa, Washington, Minnesota and Wisconsin, all of which are predominately rural, it is pointed out. Rapid expansion is taking place in some of the southern states, especially Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

Dr. Stine Speaks
to AAA Workers

The Greensboro News, January 16, says that Dr. O. C. Stine, agricultural economist, USDA, told AAA workers, agents and county assistants from six North Carolina counties that the need for diversified farming in the U. S. is now more pronounced than ever, due to the European war and the American national defense program.

Milk Market
Dilemma

In The Pacific Dairy Review, January, Clarence M. Smith, president and general manager of the Central Milk Agency, Downey, California, writes on "The Milk Market Dilemma."

"The Mexican
Challenge"

The U.S.D.A. Library has recently received "The Mexican Challenge" by Frank L. Kluckholm. Discussing relations between the United States and Mexico, the author says that if Mexico could compose her troubles and become a prosperous and productive neighbor, almost no price would be too high to pay. The United States as a nation could afford to lose investments and trade for 50 years or more to aid in accomplishing such a goal, the author believes.

Brazilian
Agriculture

The Brazilian Government is embarking on a program to put into production vast uncultivated areas suited to agriculture, says the Pan American for January. The plan includes more experiment stations, large-scale farming by machines, central markets equipped with refrigeration, and government financing of the purchase of agricultural machinery.

New Melon Is
Wilt-Resistant

Country Gentleman, February, tells of the development of the new wilt-resistant melon, the Golden Gopher, by research men at the University of Minnesota. The new variety has proved highly resistant to fusarium wilt on highly infested fields. The fruit is grayish-green when immature, becoming definitely yellow at maturity. The flesh is orange in color, and has a high sugar content.

Turkey Breeds
Described

Turkey World, January, includes an outline description of all the well-known turkey breeds. Each breed is discussed as to general conformation and shape, ideal weight and color, and tips are given on some color defects that should be avoided.

Bolivian
Exports

Unlike most all other Latin American countries, Bolivia, because of her mineral resources, finds her export income greatly improved as a result of the war, says Pan American News for January 7. Export income has nearly doubled, in fact, since war days.

New Fabric As
Lining For Cotton
Gin Roller

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, February, says that USDA gin technologist J. S. Townsend has supervised the installation of a new type fabric cotton gin roller of waterproof packing, such as is used in steam packings, in a gin at Ocala, Florida. It is a rubberized cotton fabric, such as that used in automobile tires, and was installed because of the shortage of walrus hides, the usual material for such rollers. International hunting restrictions have greatly reduced the import of these hides.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 15

Section 1

January 23, 1941.

STATE FARM UNITY URGED BY LEHMAN

From Albany, New York, January 22, a New York Times dispatch says that Governor Lehman, speaking Wednesday at the annual farm dinner of the State Agricultural Society, urged agriculture, and particularly the milk industry, to lay aside internal differences and cooperate with the Federal and State Governments in building up national defense plans.

TO PRESS DRIVE ON FOOD MONOPOLY

From Chicago, January 22, a New York Times dispatch says that Corwin T. Edwards, of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, told members and guests of the National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc., that numerous charges of coercive price-fixing, boycotting of competitive types of distribution and monopolistic practices in grocery retailing against corporate chains and independent retailers have been received by the Justice Department. He added that indictments against independents will probably come before those against chains, but said that this would be due entirely to the fact that investigations directed against a number of small firms can be completed much more rapidly than those involving similar charges against a few large companies.

COTTON JUMPS MORE THAN 35¢ A BALE

The AP, January 23, says that Wednesday in New York cotton jumped 35 to 80 cents a bale, after working progressively lower for the last ten days or so. Buying was influenced by broad demands for textiles and good business in Southern spot cotton markets.

BANANAS USED FOR LAUNCHING SHIPS

The UP, January 22, says that the Maritime Commission announced Wednesday that it was contributing to hemispheric solidarity by increasing the consumption of "ripe, juicy" bananas in launching new ships. The objective of a launching, according to the commission, is for the vessel to slide promptly from dry land into deep water. For this purpose, juicy bananas have been found an efficient substitute for launching grease.

Canners Favor
Aid To Britain

From Chicago, January 22, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that the National Cannery Association adopted a resolution Wednesday commending a program to aid Great Britain and urged that such a program "be carried forward to the greatest extent possible consistent with the needs of our own national defense."

Dec. Cigarette
Production Up

The AP, January 22, says that figures released by the Bureau of Internal Revenue showed that December production of cigarettes throughout the nation amounted to 13,814,602,886 cigarettes, as against a national total of 12,802,800,103 the previous December. The December, 1940, production for domestic consumption set a new high for December cigarette production.

Argentina Limits
Pear Exports
To United States

The Argentine Government has announced a 300,000-box limitation on exports of pears to the United States in the current season to April 1, according to advices received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. About 265,000 boxes were shipped last season. This action on the part of the Argentine Government seems certain to contribute strongly to the stabilization of the pear market in the United States during the next few months and will, therefore, be of mutual benefit to the pear growers of both countries.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard Wednesday extended the Cotton Stamp Plan to include the city of Anadarko, Oklahoma, and the rest of Caddo County, and extended the Food Stamp Plan to include Danville, Illinois, and the rest of Vermilion County.

BAI Issues
Annual Report

Further progress in reducing livestock diseases and continuation of a wide range of research projects are among the highlights of the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, issued today. It covers the year ended June 30, 1940. In it Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of that Bureau, discusses experimental and regulatory work contributing to livestock health, to the improvement of strains of farm animals, and to the Nation's livestock resources. The report also shows many Bureau men -- veterinarians, animal husbandmen and other specialists -- to be available for national defense duties. These men -- some with previous war experience -- are prepared to aid in drafting programs for adequate supplies of meat, wool, horses, and related materials needed by the military and civilians here and abroad.

Books On
Latin America

Two books on Latin America were recently acquired by the U.S.D.A. Library. They are: Economic Geography of South America, by Whitbeck, Williams, and Christians; and Historical Evolution of Hispanic America, by Rippey.

Hemisphere
Dairy Committee

A Western Hemisphere Committee for the Dairy Industries has been organized, says the Pan American for January. Its object is "to stimulate and broaden the development of the dairy industries.....throughout the Western Hemisphere."

Yolk Movement
Shows Hatchability

The Country Gentleman, February, says that E. M. Funk, of the Missouri Experiment Station, reports that the rate of movement of the yolk, when an egg is rotated before an electric candler, is an indication of the egg's ability to hatch. The observations were made on more than 4,000 eggs. The hatchability of the fertile eggs in which the movement of the yolk was sluggish was 77.5 percent, whereas it was only 63.6 percent in those eggs in which the movement of the yolk was rapid.

Important Inter-
American Meets

Pathfinder, January 18, says that sixteen inter-American conferences are so far scheduled for 1941. Among the most important is the Regional Conference of River Plate countries (Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay), meeting the week of January 18 in Montevideo.

Three New Types
Of Vegetables

The Produce Guide, January 11, says that three new important additions to the family of vegetables have been announced recently. They are the rhubarb chard, a Swiss chard that looks like a rhubarb, the pure alabaster white tomato, termed the latest and most startling vegetable novelty horticulture has developed in many years, and a new tender pod bean, stringless and fiberless. The pods of this bean are 4-1/2 to 5 inches long, smooth, dark green with an unusually long tip.

Important Farm
Institute Meet

"The problem of economic preparedness for the violent adjustments that will come at the end of the war, as well as for the war period itself, will be discussed by some of the nation's leading statesmen and thinkers at the National Farm Institute, to be held in Des Moines February 21-22. Agriculture is beset with difficulties in trying to maintain its position in a rapidly changing world. This year's Institute, it is believed, will make a major contribution to the planning that farmers must do for the future." (Wallaces' Farmer, January 11).

Mexican
Budget

The wave of business confidence in Mexico is illustrated by the bumper budget for 1941, says Pan American News for January 7. It totals 492,000,000 pesos and is the largest the country has ever had. The biggest item goes to the Ministry of National Defense with 110,000,000 pesos.

BAE On PoultryAnd Egg Situation

Farm marketings of poultry are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier during the next several months, but receipts at principal markets may be little different from those in early 1940 since there again will be heavy intermarket movements of storage poultry. Storage stocks of poultry now are the largest on record. Despite the smaller hatch in 1940 than in 1939, receipts of dressed poultry at principal markets in the last half of the year were larger than a year earlier. A major part of these larger receipts in the last half of 1940 appear to have been the result of heavy marketings of fowl and turkeys and substantial intermarket movements of storage poultry, especially in the late summer and early fall months. The average price received by farmers for chickens in mid-December was about 1-1/4 cents higher than a year earlier and only about 1/2 cent below the 10-year (1929-38) average price for that date. (BAE)

Fruit ResearchIn Europe

In California Cultivator, January 11, W. V. Cruess of the University of California writes on a visit he made a year ago to a number of leading colleges, universities and research institutions in Egypt, Ireland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. His principal interest was in research in fruit and vegetable products and in the industrial technology of these products in the countries visited.

Sees Cotton"Appeasers"

"Some U. S. officials are privately disturbed over development of so-called appeasement sentiment in the cotton business. With huge surpluses on hand and mounting, cotton brokers, handlers and some producers naturally want to recover the export market as soon as possible. In talks with Administration officials, they've shown their anxiety both to regain Continental European markets and to preserve the Japanese market. Their behind-scenes pressure helped to block action to restrict Japanese silk imports. Activity of this group is quiet and backstage now, partly because of the South's strongly pro-British sympathies, but it may come into the open soon in the controversy over cotton production control for next year." (Newsweek, January 20.)

Kidney ExtractLowers Blood Count

Butcher's Advocate, January 15, says that a new kidney extract, made from many filterings of animal kidneys, has been found to lower blood pressure, according to tests made at Indianapolis City Hospital. Patients suffering from high blood pressure, on whom the kidney extract was tried, were benefited, although doctors pointed out that the treatment was still in the experimental stages.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 16

Section 1

January 24, 1941.

ACTION IS BLOCKED ON COTTON MEASURE

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 24, says that efforts to rush the McKellar bill to prohibit reconcentration of Government owned cotton at coastal ports, through the Senate Agricultural Committee and possibly the Senate itself, were blocked Thursday by Senator Ellender (Dem., La.) at a surprise session of the committee on the legislation.

COTTON GINNINGS 11,931,018 BALES

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 24, says that the Census Bureau reported Thursday that 11,931,018 running bales of cotton had been ginned from the 1940-41 crop to January 16. The figure compared with 11,434,504 bales ginned prior to December 13, 11,412,432 prior to January 6, last year, and 11,552,913 two seasons ago.

TEXAS RUST MAY HARM 1941 GRAIN

Rust in grain that developed in late fall in southern Texas may become a "serious hazard" to the 1941 grain crop in other parts of the country. E. S. McFadden of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry has reported from College Station, Texas. The danger was created late in September when northerly winds that blew continuously for three days carried rust from northern areas to southern Texas and Mexico to infect wheat and other grains. The overwintering rust on grain in the South, says McFadden, forms a reservoir of infection from which rust may be carried northward by southerly winds, more or less prevalent in spring and early summer, when winter wheat in the central Great Plains and spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota are in prime condition for rust infection.

1941 SUGAR BEET ACREAGE ALLOCATED

The Sugar Division of the AAA Thursday announced the allocation to sugar beet growing districts of the 820,000 acres which are to be distributed in 1941 among producers who wish to qualify for government payments under the Sugar Act of 1937. The 1941 national beet acreage allotment, which was announced December 13, represents a reduction of 16.2 percent from the 979,000 acres planted in 1940, of 16.9 percent from the average planted acreage of 987,000 acres in the 1938-40 period, and of 11.5 percent from the average of 927,000 acres in the 1936-40 period. The reduction is required under the Sugar Act of 1937 because excessive stocks of beet sugar have accumulated following record production in the domestic beet area during the last three years.

January 24, 1941.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Thursday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to the rest of Montgomery County, New York, (the city of Amsterdam, in Montgomery County was selected for the Stamp Plan on December 20, 1940); to Goldsboro, North Carolina, and the rest of Wayne County, and to the town of Montclair, New Jersey.

BAE Reports On
Fruit Situation

Indications are that total production of the 15 important fruits in 1940-41 will be about 13.7 million tons compared with 14.4 million tons in 1939-40 and the 1934-38 average of 12.6 million tons. Although the fruit crop this year is smaller than in 1939-40, the virtual loss of the export market made it advisable for the Surplus Marketing Administration to set up purchasing programs for certain fruits (apples, pears, peaches, prunes, raisins, and citrus). The intent was to purchase quantities of these fruits approximately equal to the amounts that would have been exported under normal conditions. Large purchases of fresh fruit by the SMA, coupled with a smaller crop and increased consumers' income, have resulted in farm prices of most fruits averaging slightly to moderately higher than a year earlier. This spread is expected to increase as the effect of increased consumers' income on fruit prices becomes more marked. (BAE)

Economic
Unity

The basis of hemisphere defense and cooperation fit into the needs of the Americas and the trend of the times, says Lewis Corey in The Nation for January 4. The trend is toward greater economic unity and self-sufficiency of regions and continents.

New Cotton Gin
Development

From Greenville, Mississippi, January 12, the AP says that a new type cotton gin, embodying the revolutionary principle of air-roll, is being tested now by its inventor, Charles R. Berry, who claims it is the first fundamental departure in cotton ginning since Eli Whitney evolved the saw-tooth method.

Alphabetical
Labels Aid Buyer

In The New York Journal of Commerce, January 17, C. W. Kitchen, Chief of Agricultural Marketing Service, writes on the help derived by the consumer from alphabetical grade labels. He outlines the Government procedure in adopting standards.

Vaccination And
Bang's Disease

In The Western Livestock Journal, January 15, Dr. Maynard Rosenberger, of the Adohr Milk Farms, Tarzana, California, discusses vaccination's use in the eradication of Bang's disease.

FCA Lends Farmers
\$1,000,000 A Day

Farmers and ranchers through their production credit associations have borrowed and repaid an average of one million dollars a day during every day of 1940, announced C. R. Arnold, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, Sunday. "Each year since the 525 production credit associations were established throughout the United States in 1933, farmers and ranchers have used the facilities of these organizations, in which they hold stock, in increasing numbers. Each year, also, the volume of loans has increased. Despite the fact that production credit started from scratch, with farmer-directors who had had very little previous experience in the lending of money, the production credit associations in the last 7 years have surpassed all expectations. Their losses have been less than one-half of 1 percent of their total gross business, which has exceeded one and 3/4 billion dollars."

Copper For
The U. S.

Now that the Government has made its first purchase of Latin American copper as a price stabilization measure, extension of stockpile buying as a means of throttling Japan is being discussed, says Business Week for January 4. Such a program would probably mean buying all or most of Latin American copper that now goes to Japan; in return, the Latin American countries would agree not to increase production.

Building 1941
Farm Program

In The Farmer, January 11, Andrew Boss, Farm Department Editor, writes on "Building Your 1941 Farm Program," in which he says that farm income is vitally affected by the following three factors: (1) Low operating expense; (2) High gross returns and (3) No leaks (waste).

Iowa Hired Men
On Relief

Wallaces' Farmer, January 11, says that Ray E. Wakely, of Iowa State College, says that about one-fourth of the people on relief, in Iowa towns under 5,000, are or have been farm laborers. He adds that Iowa's farm population has been increasing, as a result of slackened industrial employment, which makes it hard for farm folks to get city jobs.

Experts Map Plan
Of Diet Education

In the New York Times, January 22, Byron Darnton tells of the work that is being done by nutritionists toward making Americans healthy as a part of our defense activities. The vital importance of vitamins to health is discussed at great length and Mr. Darnton says that American housewives and menu-makers are going to be educated as to how and what to feed their charges.

TVA Develops
New Fertilizers

The Louisville Courier-Journal, January 17, says that David E. Lilienthal, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said recently that the original conception of the TVA as a means of helping solve problems of the South must give way to a larger understanding of its contribution to safe-guarding the soil resources of all the nation. This has developed because of the improved forms of concentrated phosphate fertilizers that the TVA has been creating and developing at the national laboratory at Muscle Shoals.

Letters Suggest
AAA Changes

The Nebraska Farmer, January 11, includes four letters that won prizes in a contest that sought the best letters on the subject of the needed changes and revisions in the AAA.

Outlines Army
Buying Methods

The National Provisioner, January 18, includes a detailed outline of Army buying methods and the types of fresh meats being purchased for Army consumption.

Improving Poult
Hatchability

In San Diego Poultry Journal, January 10, Gordon E. Bearse, of the Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, writes on "How We Can Improve Hatchability."

"Golden Age Of
Farm Power"

In New Jersey Farm and Garden, January, Douglas Gray writes on "The Golden Age of Farm Power," telling the story of the development of today's farm machines and glancing speculatively at things that lie just ahead in this field.

Milk Problems
Discussed

In The Atlantic Monthly, January, Robert A. Wilkinson writes on "Wanted: More Milk," in which he discusses the phenomenal growth of the dairy industry in the last decades and cites some of the problems now being faced by dairymen.

AAA's 1941
Program

The Farmer, January 11, includes an outline of the AAA's 1941 program, with a summary of how to apply the 1941 AAA payments.

100 Years Of
Farm Leadership

In New Jersey Farm and Garden, January, Grace M. Ziegler writes on "Farm Leadership Through the Dynamic Nineteenth Century," in which she discusses the growth of the New Jersey Agricultural Society during the last hundred years.

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Vol. LXXX, No. 17

Section 1

January 27, 1941.

COTTON COUNCIL CONVENES TODAY

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 27, says that the third annual convention of the National Cotton Council, meeting today in Augusta, Georgia, will have W. L. Clayton and Donald Comer as guest speakers. Mr. Clayton will speak on "Democracy and Cotton," covering foreign trade aspects of the cotton situation, and Mr. Comer will speak on the necessity of increased income in the cotton belt. Oscar Johnston, Council President, will devote his annual address to a review of the Council's goal of increased consumption of American cotton and cottonseed products and outline the program to be carried out by the Council in 1941.

N.Y. STAMPS WILL UP BUYING POWER

The New York Times, January 27, says that Welfare Commissioner William Hodson, in a report to Mayor La Guardia, said that city-wide operation of the Food Stamp Plan in New York, effective March 1, will enable needy families to spend \$30,000,000 a year on food, while cutting the administrative cost of distributing surplus commodities by \$200,000. The potential increase will not be realized immediately, since not all of the eligible families, embracing 775,000 individuals, will enroll at once.

SAYS FRENCH PLANTING NORMAL

From Vichy, January 26, a New York Times dispatch says that autumn planting, favored by excellent weather conditions, was carried out throughout France in complete fashion, despite difficulties, according to a statement by the Minister of Agriculture. The area sown was that of a normal year, and much superior to that in 1939. Crops will not, however, be garnered for six months, and, in the meanwhile, needs will be hard to meet, with the present lack of transports and the depleted state of stocks.

EL PASO GETS COTTON STAMPS

County.

Secretary Wickard announced Saturday that the Cotton Stamp Plan will be extended to the city of El Paso, Texas, and the rest of El Paso

Average Livestock
Prices Rise

The New York Times, January 27, says that the Irving Fisher index of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged last week at 86.1. Further rises in livestock, in addition to increases in hay, potatoes and fruits, brought the farm products group up to 71.1. In the foodstuffs group, gains in meat and fruit slightly outweighed losses in butter, eggs and lard, so that the group index rose slightly to 85.1.

Irish Cattle To
England Stopped

The Washington Times Herald, January 25, says that the export of Irish cattle to England has been suspended as a consequence of the extension of an epidemic of foot and mouth disease. The latest outbreak, at Abbeyliex, has involved the slaughter of more than 100 animals, while the stoppage of exports leaves Britain without its supply of 2,500 animals weekly. Areas there which are dependent on Irish cattle will be put on short rations.

Urge Full
Food Probe

From Chicago, January 24, a New York Times dispatch says the National Retail Grocers Secretaries Association, at the final session of their convention Friday, endorsed a Federal investigation of the food industry that will be both "thorough-going" and "conducted without fear or favor." Anything short of this type of an inquiry, the resolution declared, cannot protect effectively the economic welfare of independent grocers.

Chile To Attend
River Plate Meet

From Santiago, Chile, January 24, a New York Times dispatch says that Chile has accepted Uruguay's invitation to attend the River Plate conference in Montevideo as an observer. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay will participate. Invitations have also been sent to the U. S. and Peru, and it is expected that both countries will send observers.

Protest British
Cocoa Exports

The Washington Times-Herald, January 25, says that a "head-on collision" between the good-neighbor policy and the policy of aid to Britain has developed in Washington, as Latin-American officials prepared a plan to check the rising British exports of cocoa to the U. S. Following a meeting at the Pan American Union on Thursday, cables went out Friday to the capitals of Latin-American cocoa-producing countries proposing the establishment of a quota system to regulate imports of cocoa into the U. S. This move was stimulated by the tremendous increase in British exports, which the Latin Americans characterize as "dumping."

Bulgaria's Weed
Crop To Reich

From Berlin, January 24, a New York Times wireless story says that German reports say that "the biggest tobacco deal in history" was recently completed when Germany contracted to buy 45,000,000 kilograms, or about 46,000 tons, of tobacco from Bulgaria this year. This figure, it is stated, represents the entire Bulgarian harvest. Bulgaria's annual tobacco production is estimated at 50,000,000 kilograms, of which about 5,000,000 kilograms is lost in processing, or is of too poor a quality to export.

French Feed Lack
Threatens Cattle

From Vichy, January 24, the UP says that an official of the Ministry of Supplies said Friday that most of the cattle in unoccupied France will have to be slaughtered soon and stored as frozen meats unless the critical shortages of corn, barley, oats and other cattle feed are relieved. Cattle will have to be sacrificed ahead of other animals because horses, already too few, are needed for farm work and transportation, now that gasoline for motor vehicles is almost unobtainable. Oxen are needed for ploughing and other farm work.

New York City
Gets Stamp Plan

Secretary Wickard announced Friday that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to all of New York City. The plan has been operating in the Borough of Brooklyn since September 3, 1940, with participation there limited to those families receiving public aid in the form of general relief from the New York City Department of Welfare. The extended program will include the boroughs of Bronx, Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond, in addition to Brooklyn. Besides families receiving assistance under the general relief program, families getting aid from W.P.A. and Social Security Aid to Dependent Children programs will be eligible to take part in the plan in all boroughs, including Brooklyn. Other areas assigned the plan Friday were Salem and Arlington, Massachusetts; Jersey City and Passaic, New Jersey, and Johnstown, and the rest of Cambria County, and Indiana and Somerset Counties in Pennsylvania. In addition, the Rochester, New York area will be extended to include all of Monroe County.

Gilcrest Farmers
Build Potato Crop

In Western Farm Life, January 1, Earle G. Reed tells the story of the farmers of Gilcrest, Colorado, who have converted their potato crops from an incidental item to a primary source of revenue. The manner in which this was accomplished and the help rendered by various sources is recounted. One of the sources mentioned as giving "aid and inspiration" to the Gilcrest growers is the USDA's Potato Experimental Station in Pleasant Valley, Colorado.

Forest Service
Annual Report

Our forests -- occupying one-third of all our land -- are vital to the well-being of the Nation in peace as well as in war, says Earle H. Clapp, acting chief of the Forest Service, in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture. Pointing out that land in this country so heavily cut over that it is practically idle represents an area equal in size to Italy, Clapp warned that "abundant natural resources make for democracy and freedom while a scarcity of them may help to pave the way through widespread human misery to despotism and dictatorship.....If this Nation is to be strong enough to repel armed invasion and enjoy the fruits of peace, we can no longer permit such floods and accelerated erosion as can be controlled; we can no longer afford to denude forest lands and leave them unproductive; or to continue an annual waste of six billion cubic feet of raw wood."

Canadian Butter
Supplies Reduced

Creamery butter production in Canada for 1940 amounted to 264,000,000 pounds against 268,000,000 in 1939, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports today in Foreign Crops and Markets. Increased consumer demand during 1940 reduced storage holdings of creamery butter to 33,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1941 against 43,000,000 on the same day a year ago -- a reduction of 20 percent. Prices have tended to advance. Because of the high price of butter in Canada, there was concern as to the availability of milk for cheese making. Since the exportable surplus of cheese is being sold to the British Government at a fixed price, there appeared to be some danger of serious difficulty in fulfilling the British contract if butter continued to provide a more favorable outlet for milk, than that provided for by cheese. Realization that butter stocks were largely out of producers' hands and that higher prices meant speculative profits to distributors and speculators -- prompted the establishment on December 28 of maximum butter prices by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

BAE On FarmIncome Situation

Cash income from farm marketings and Government payments in December amounted to 837 million dollars compared with 801 million in December 1939 and the revised estimate of 942 million for November 1940. With continued heavy marketings and slight advances in prices, income from both crops and livestock declined less than seasonally from November to December. Income from crops in December was only slightly larger than a year earlier, but income from all types of livestock and livestock products was considerably higher. Government payments in December totaled 70 million dollars compared with 91 million in December 1939 and 79 million in November. Income from farm marketings in December totaled 767 million dollars, 57 million more than in December last year. Income from sales of crops of 333 million dollars was 3 million higher than in December 1939, increases in income from cotton, fruits and vegetables slightly more than offsetting declines in grains and tobaccos. (BAE)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXX, No. 18

Section 1

January 28, 1941.

U.S. CAN'T HELP
MD. TOBACCO MEN
OBTAIN NAVICERTS

From Washington, January 27, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that Secretary of State Hull Monday informed Senator Tydings (Dem., Md.) that the State Department could not aid Maryland tobacco growers in arranging with British authorities for navicerts for the shipping of tobacco to France.

SAYS PRUNE MEN
GROW RESTIVE

"Delay in payment of money to prune growers in California from the Government-authorized loan last fall is causing increasing irritation among growers and proration officials, according to the latest issue of the California Fruit News. The publication says further: '..... Explanations of the reasons for the slow movement of Government money to growers are numerous and some have value, but too few of the growers have too little of the money after too long a time, and they are more interested in that than in explanations, of course.'" (New York Journal of Commerce, January 28.)

LARD STOCKS UP
ON EXPORT DROP

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 28, says that stocks of lard in the U. S. have risen to the highest levels in recent years, during the past few months, due principally to the loss of exports. At the present time there are no prospects for any improvement in this situation, according to the leaders in the export lard trade.

CANADA'S FARMERS
TO GET BETTER DEAL

From Ottawa, January 27, the UP says that representatives of Canadian agriculture won from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King Monday almost immediate acceptance "in principle" of a program they submitted to give the farmer a "newer and better deal." The farmers asked adoption of a war-time agricultural policy that would provide higher prices for farm commodities. The Prime Minister paid tribute to the spirit of cooperation in which the Canadian Federation of Agriculture had made its submission. There never has been any doubt, he said, of Canadian agriculture's intention of doing everything within its power to win the war.

SMA Makes
Annual Report

Expanded domestic markets for United States farm products, compensating in part for lost foreign outlets, are shown in the annual report on surplus removal and marketing agreement activities for 1940, made to the Secretary by Milo Perkins, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration. The importance of domestic markets, especially among lower-income consumers, is emphasized in the report. "It has become increasingly clear," he says, "that under present world conditions untapped markets here in the United States offer the best chance to hold adequate outlets for our farm production. The unsatisfied wants of millions of our citizens offer a challenge and an opportunity to increase domestic distribution." The report points out that this is the greatest single chance to improve farm income. Change in the attitude of farm groups toward their marketing of crops is reported. "heretofore, many farmers have felt that they were selling what they produced TO a marketing system," Mr. Perkins comments. "They are now beginning to realize that they are selling THROUGH a marketing system to 130 million people. The food purchasing power of those people is a thing in which farmers have a definite stake."

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Monday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to the towns of Lexington and Plymouth, Massachusetts, and to an area in Vermont which will include the towns of Fair Haven, Poultney, and West Rutland.

BAE Reports On
Wheat Situation

Domestic wheat prices are slightly higher than those of a month ago, and close to the season's peak to date. Price fluctuations continue small, under the stabilizing influence of the loan program. Moreover, it is not expected that the market will be oversupplied when loans mature, beginning in February, because if prices are not above loan values plus costs growers will not sell their grain and pay their loans and the Government will take delivery. Prospects now are for a wheat carry-over next July of about 385 million bushels. This figure is based on estimated supplies for the current marketing year totaling 1,099 million bushels (carry-over last July of 282 million bushels and a crop of 817 million bushels), exports estimated at 29 million bushels, and a domestic disappearance of 685 million bushels. A large part of the carry-over next July probably will be held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and resealed on farms. World production of wheat in 1940 is now estimated at 4,074 million bushels, or 212 million bushels below the revised figure for 1939 production. (BAE)

FCA Reports Big
Attendance

A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced recently that more than 75,000 people have attended production credit association annual meetings this season, up to January 18. Included in this attendance were 25 percent of the associations' members; 20,000 women, principally wives of members; and 19,000 guests, who were principally prospective members. Out of 529 production credit associations in the United States, 288 have held their meetings to date. The balance will have completed their meetings by the middle of February.

Equipment For
Cultivating Corn

In Agricultural Engineering, January, C. K. Shedd, of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, and E. V. Collins, of the Iowa Experiment Station, write on "Equipment for Cultivating Corn."

On Hemlock
Decadence

In The Journal of Forestry, January, R. C. Lorenz, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and H. J. MacAloney and H. C. Secrest, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, write on "Causes of the Decadence in Hemlock at the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin."

Nicaragua
Builds Plants

Nicaragua reports a trend that is likely to grow during 1941 in all of Latin America, says the Pan American for January. Small industrial plants are being established. Goods from Europe cannot be obtained, and while United States goods are not considered over-priced, handling charges, such as ocean freight rates, port charges, customs duties, and municipal imposts, make the cost of many U.S. goods prohibitive.

Sees Higher
Farm Prices

In Michigan Farmer, January 18, R. V. Gunn, Agricultural Economist at Michigan State College, writes his predictions for farmers in the year 1941. He sees higher farm prices and larger farm income in store for Michigan's farmers during the next year.

Foresees Spinach
Shortage In 1942

Pathfinder, January 25, says that Harm Drewes, plant breeding expert, says that there will be a spinach shortage in the U. S. in 1941. He says that 90 percent of all spinach seed used in the U. S. has been imported from the Netherlands, and that imports stopped when Germany invaded that country. The small amount of seed grown in this country, he added, would not be enough to meet the demands of spinach growers for 1941.

Hardwood
Log Grades

In The Journal of Forestry, January, A. O. Benson, in charge of logging and milling studies at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, writes on "Something New in Hardwood Log Grades."

Hemisphere Trading Post? Stuart Chase, in February Cosmopolitan, predicts that before long some kind of hemisphere trading post, or cartel, will be set up to prevent the totalitarians from cashing in on the economic distress of Latin America. Perhaps a special "hemisphere dollar" will be introduced, he says.

Wants Butter Left In Stamp Plan "Removal of butter from the government's stamp plan, as threatened because butter prices prevailed above seventy-five percent of parity for 30 days, would be a regrettable error, in our opinion. Recent prices have already discouraged consumption and lowered prices have resulted. The stamp plan, when it includes butter, furnishes more than a stimulus to the dairy industry; it is a health measure which should not be discarded because of temporary changes in the price of butter." (National Butter and Cheese Journal, January.)

Lettuce As Stock Feed Arizona Farmer, January 18, contains an article by W. T. McGeorge, Agricultural Chemist, University of Arizona, discussing lettuce as feed for stock.

South African Agriculture In California Cultivator, January 11, J. M. Tinley writes on "Transportation and Agriculture in South Africa."

Plant Breeding Requires Much Work New Jersey Farm and Garden, January, says that a tabulation of work done in the New Jersey Experiment Station's strawberry breeding project shows that more than 25,000 seedlings have been produced and brought to the fruiting stage since this work was begun in 1928. Only 795 of these qualified for second tests after they had borne fruit, and only 187 are still being carried along, including 107 which were selected for second tests after bearing fruit for the first time this year. This illustrates, the magazine remarks, the tremendous amount of work required in developing improved varieties of plants.

Heat-Resistant Bacteria Control In The American Milk Review, January, A. C. Maack, of the Department of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Illinois, considers measures necessary to control heat-resistant bacteria in order to meet the requirements of milk ordinances.

Writes On Butter Grading In National Butter and Cheese Journal, January, B. J. Ommott, Marketing Specialist, USDA, writes on "Butter Grading and its Relation to Quality Improvement."

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Vol. LXXX, No. 19

Section 1

January 29, 1941.

SEES BIG PROBLEM FACING COTTON

From Augusta, Georgia, January 28, an AP dispatch says that W. L. Clayton, Federal Deputy Loan Administrator, told the National Cotton Council Tuesday that a Hitler victory in Europe's war would destroy this nation's world trade, putting a "strain on our traditional life that would be too great." He added that a British victory would have to be followed by a plan for free distribution of manufactured products. Oscar Johnston, Council President, described cotton as a "war orphan," and asked that it be considered one of the problems of the national defense program.

LONDON HOPES U.S. WILL AID BLOCKADE

From London, January 28, a Baltimore Sun dispatch says that economic experts in London, banking on the promise of the U. S. to give all aid short of war to Britain, hope that discussions between the two countries may do much to plug blockade leaks which have been widened by Russo-German trade agreements. It is hoped also in London that some arrangement might be reached whereby the U. S. as part of the defense program, might adopt some sort of preclusive purchasing in South America to prevent abnormal exports.

WOULD SUSPEND MOST-FAVORED- NATION CLAUSE

From Montevideo, January 28, a New York Times dispatch says the Argentine delegation at the River Plate regional conference Tuesday submitted projects for the partial suspension of the most-favored-nation clause and organization of a customs union. Fear was expressed among certain other delegates that the suspension of the most-favored-nation clause would probably arouse a protest from the U. S. and Britain, which are trying to keep world trade moving on free democratic lines, of which this clause is the most important.

NEW FARMER CO-OP STORE IN NEW YORK

The New York Times, January 29, says that a new co-op food store will open in Rome, New York, today, launched as an experiment in closer cooperation between farmers, labor and city consumers. It will be sponsored by the Rome Cooperative Grange League Federation Service, Inc. The store, patterned after similar establishments in Sweden, will have a membership open to all in Rome and vicinity.

Says Army Will
Use Much Wool

From Chicago, January 29, a New York Herald Tribune dispatch says that Eugene Ackerman, of the National Wool Growers Association, told the convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Tuesday that, in making the U. S. Army the "best-dressed in the world," the Federal Government will use some 600,000,000 pounds of wool, some of which will have to be imported from Argentina. Mr. Ackerman said that there is no chance of a runaway market this time, as there was in the last war. Stock price control will be practiced, he said, and the wool growers will cooperate.

Japan To Control
Silk Industry

From Tokio, January 28, the UP says that Japan is preparing to exert control over its important silk industry to defeat any American boycott of Japanese silk by using some mulberry acreage for food production and utilizing some silk and cocoon fibers for home purposes. Taadatsu Ishiguro, Minister of Agriculture, disclosed the control plan to the House Budget Commission Tuesday.

Evans To Speak
To Iowa Farmers

R. M. Evans, AAA Administrator, speaks this afternoon before the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Iowa in Des Moines on "Problems Ahead for American Farmers."

BAE On
Food Status

Ample supplies of food for domestic consumption are in prospect for the first half of 1941. Crops were good in 1940 and for several years previous, with the result that large carry-over supplies of such storable foods as wheat, rice, and dry edible beans have been built up. The food supplies resulting from favorable growing conditions have been augmented by the marked decline in agricultural exports which has accompanied the war. As compared with the amounts consumed in the first half of 1940, there will be larger supplies of the dairy products, edible fats and oils, wheat, rice, fresh citrus fruits, dried fruits, potatoes and other fresh vegetables and dry beans available in the first half of 1941. Meat supplies are expected to be less than a year ago because of the smaller pig crop in 1940, and poultry and egg supplies may also be somewhat less than in 1940. (BAE)

War Adjustments
Proposed By BAE

Lost export markets and increased consumer purchasing power at home are the factors of the European War and our own defense program that farmers must fit into their plans for immediate and future adjustments, according to USDA economists in the January "Agricultural Situation" published by the BAE. Recommendations are made for adjustments in the agriculture of the South, the West, the Corn Belt, and the Northern Dairy Region.

Puerto Rican
Quarantine
Slackened

Considerable lessening of restrictions affecting movement of fruit and vegetable shipments from Puerto Rico will result from approval given by the Secretary of Agriculture to a revision of Quarantine No. 58 and its regulations, governing the movement of fruit and vegetable products from the Island. According to the terms of this revision, which became effective January 22, a lengthy list of products shipped from the Island, including many of commercial importance such as tomatoes, cucumbers, pineapples, bananas, papayas and avocados, will be relieved of existing marking and certification requirements.

Crop Insurance
Reserve Totals Up

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation up to January 11 held 13,215,611 bushels of wheat in storage to cover premiums paid by more than 386,000 growers who insured their 1941 crop against all unavoidable hazards, Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Corporation announced today. This reserve consists chiefly of winter wheat premium payments, the manager said, and is the largest paid-in reserve representing winter wheat growers since the program started in 1938. The storage total will be increased substantially by February 28, the last day on which spring wheat farmers can insure their 1941 crop.

BAE Reports On
Feed Situation

Corn prices advanced slightly during the past month while hog prices advanced sharply, with the result that the hog-corn ratio based on Chicago prices advanced to 12.9 for the week ended January 18, the highest level in over a year. The hog-corn ratio will probably continue above the long-time average of 11.6 during most of 1941. Barley prices advanced slightly during the past month, while oats prices were practically unchanged. Prices of feed grains are expected to continue fairly stable during the next 2 or 3 months, after which they will be influenced by prospects for the 1941 crops. Crop conditions, however, may have somewhat less effect on prices than usual, since stocks of feed grains to be carried over into the next marketing year are unusually large. (BAE)

'41 Cotton Bagging
Program Announced

The Surplus Marketing Administration announced Monday the 1941 cotton-bagging-for-cotton-bales program, calling for the manufacture and sale of up to 2,000,000 cotton "patterns", or bale covers, to encourage the use of domestic cotton for this purpose and to provide an additional outlet for a part of the surplus.

Seed Corn
Grading

Agricultural Engineering, January, includes an article on "Seed Corn Grading in Relation to Planting" by A. H. Wright, professor of agronomy, University of Wisconsin.

Candying Fruit In
British Columbia

In The Fruit Products Journal, January, F. E. Atkinson and C. C. Strachan, of Summerland (British Columbia) Experimental Station, write on "Candying of Fruit in British Columbia with Special Reference to Cherries."

Poe Sees Bright
Future For Farmers

"Especially gratifying is the large number of farmers, both tenants and home owners, who are taking advantage of all the new agencies of government helpfulness -- the farm and home agents, agricultural and home economics teachers, soil conservation programs, AAA, FSA, 4-H Club work and vocational teaching, agricultural college and USDA bulletins, etc.....With all these things Southern farmers may not maintain present living standards, but live still better in the future than now." (Clarence Poe in the Progressive Farmer (Texas edition) for February.)

Maintenance Of
Drainage Ditches

In Agricultural Engineering, January, E. A. Krekow, of the Soil Conservation Service, writes on "Maintenance of Open Drainage Ditches."

Forage Harvesting
Machines

In Agricultural Engineering, January, F. W. Duffee, of the agricultural engineering department, University of Wisconsin, writes on "New Developments in Forage Harvesting Machines."

On Agriculture's
Duty In Defense

".....So American agriculture has not only the job of keeping the nation as a whole strong and well with abundant farm supplies, but also the added task of getting its own house in order so that it will present no danger spot to our democracy. People who do not have security of life may feel that they do not have sufficient stake in our democracy to make it worth fighting for. At any rate, it is up to us to spread the advantages of democracy -- security, well-being, productive work, fair play, and equal treatment for all -- among a larger number of farm people. That, of course, is a task in the accomplishment of which the entire nation will lend a hand. But agricultural leaders must point the way." (Editorial in the Texas edition of the February Progressive Farmer.)

Cheese
Packages

Packages."

In The National Butter and Cheese Journal, January, H. L. Wilson, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, writes on "Cheese in Consumer-size

Classification
Of Pickles

Pickles."

Fruit Products Journal, January, includes an article by F. W. Fabian and R. G. Switzer, of Michigan State College, on "Classification of

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXX, No. 20

Section 1

January 30, 1941.

SUGAR ACT RENEWAL BACKED BY WICKARD

From Washington, January 29, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that Secretary Wickard, in his press conference Wednesday, said that renewal of the sugar law upon its termination by statutory limitation the end of the present year assuredly would be favored by the Administration. Asked for an expression of view in this regard, he said he would recommend extension of this law if the question is put to him, but he declined to commit himself to the present statute's terms, declaring that the situation might then be such as to make some changes advisable.

FOOD MEN INDICTED IN DENVER COURT

From Washington, a Baltimore Sun dispatch, January 29, says that the first general example of what the Justice Department hopes to accomplish in its nation-wide investigation of the alleged anti-trust law violations which boost food prices was made public Wednesday. It was the announcement of the indictment, in Denver, of fifteen defendants who were charged with fixing excessive retail and wholesale food prices, and with hampering the distribution of food products in Denver.

DE VALERA WARNS OF CURBS ON FOOD

From Dublin, January 29, the AP says that Eamon de Valera, Ireland's Premier, told his nation by radio Wednesday that it must "prepare for the worst" on the question of imported supplies and announced rationing of tea for the Irish. The Premier said that Ireland's wheat reserves barely were enough to carry the country through until after the next harvest, and he urged substitution of potatoes for flour in Irish diets. He warned farmers that cattle would have to be slaughtered unless they grow the fodder that formerly came from abroad.

"ENRICHED" FLOUR BREADS ANNOUNCED

From Washington, January 29, a New York Journal of Commerce dispatch says that the National Research Council's Committee on Food and Nutrition has announced that it has urged millers and bakers to start early production of a new flour and bread enriched in vitamins and minerals. The millers and bakers, it was said, have agreed to start production without delay.

British Buy
Peru's Cotton

The New York Journal of Commerce, January 30, says that the British Ministry of Supplies is making a direct purchase of the remaining unsold surplus of the 1940 cotton crop of Peru. Estimates of the amount of the crop are uncertain, but it was indicated that the total could be around 101,000 bales of 478 pounds each.

Mrs. Roosevelt
Urges Free Food
For All Pupils

The AP, January 29, says that Mrs. Roosevelt suggested Wednesday that it should be the responsibility of school authorities to provide free hot lunches for every child enrolled. She said that in this way there would be no differentiation among children themselves, between a child who can pay and a child who cannot.

N.Y. Milk Vote
On February 17

A producer referendum on amendments to the Federal order regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan marketing area will be held February 17, 1941, the Department of Agriculture announced Wednesday. Secretary Wickard has designated N. J. Cladakis, market administrator under the order, as agent to conduct the referendum.

SMA Surplus
Foods for Feb.

The Surplus Marketing Administration Wednesday announced the official list of surplus foods for February, 1941 which will be available nationally to families taking part in the Food Stamp Plan. Fresh cabbage, which was among the surplus foods available to Food Stamp participants in all areas throughout January, has been removed from the list for February. With this exception the February list of nationally designated surplus foods is the same as it was for January. The list contains fresh grapefruit, oranges, apples, pears, onions (except green onions), Irish potatoes, butter, raisins, rice, pork lard, all pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

BAE Reports On
Farmer Income

The BAE reported today that the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for 58 foods averaged 42 cents in 1940, as compared with 41 cents in 1939, and with 40 cents in 1938. The farmer's share at the end of the year was 45 cents, as contrasted with 42 cents at the beginning. The average for the year was decreased by the fact that last June the farmer's share was only 39 cents. In the month before the outbreak of the European War - in August 1939 - the farmer's share was 39 cents. Retail prices of the 58 foods averaged 5 cents on the dollar higher in December 1940 than in the month preceding the outbreak of the European War. In contrast, the farm value of these foods averaged 20 cents on the dollar higher than in August 1939.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard announced Wednesday that the Food Stamp Plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities will be extended to Miami, Florida, and the rest of Dade County, and to Framingham, Massachusetts.

BAE Reports On
Cotton Situation

Cotton consumption totaled 775,000 bales in December compared with 744,000 bales in November and was exceeded only by the all-time high of 777,000 in March 1937. The seasonally adjusted index of cotton consumption for December was 145 percent of the 1935-39 average, exceeding the previous record made a month earlier by 10 points. Since early January, sales of unfinished textiles have apparently been equal to or greater than production. The continued large backlog of orders is an indication that mill consumption of cotton may be expected to remain quite high for at least several months. Exports from the United States are continuing at a rate about one-fifth that of last season, with the United Kingdom accounting for about one-half and Russia about one-fourth of the total. (BAE.)

Fertilizer Study
On Eroded Soils

In The Journal of Forestry, January, Torkel Holsoe, of West Virginia University, writes on "Fertilizing Planting Stock on Eroded Soils." The article includes a table showing the growth of trees and weeds during one growing season.

Farm Buildings In
Land-Use Planning

Agricultural Engineering, January, includes an article by W. A. Rowlands of the agricultural extension service, University of Wisconsin, on "Farm Buildings in Land-Use Planning."

Minn. Farm Bureau
Resolutions

The Minneapolis Times-Tribune, January 23, says that the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, in a recent meeting, passed resolutions commending the national administration for seeking parity in agriculture, industry and labor; asking the state to extend the amortization period on rural credit loans and contracts, and urging broader use of Federal loans.

Mexicans Favor
Collective Farms

From Mexico City, a Chicago Tribune dispatch, January 26, says that collective farming is preferred to individual farms in the lagoon cotton section of Mexico and will continue to be developed. Two factions have been formed in this rich agricultural section, one backing the collective plan, the other favoring individual farm plots. That a majority favors collective farming was revealed by a questionnaire conducted by the National Ejidal Credit Bank.

Linear Measure
Of Vegetation-
Type Areas

The Journal of Forestry, January, includes an article by A. A. Hasel, of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, on "Estimation of Vegetation-Type Areas in Linear Measurement."

Mechanization Of
Farms in Russia

The Washington Star, January 24, says that Russia claims that its farms are rapidly becoming mechanized. A Moscow report says that more than 500,000 tractors, nearly 170,000 harvester combines and 200,000 trucks are operated on the fields of the Soviet. The total capacity is 27,000,000 horsepower.

Get Vaccine From
Incubating Eggs

The Indiana Farmers Guide, January 25, includes an article on "Vaccine from Incubating Eggs Used to Fight Disease," which tells of the veterinarians in the USDA who use live chicken embryos in their shells in studying animal disease viruses and vaccines for diseases like sleeping sickness of horses. It has been found that vaccine so prepared gives more complete immunity and costs less to prepare than that developed in the brain of a laboratory horse.

Handling Meat For
Frozen Storage

In Quick Frozen Foods, January, Leonard H. Blakeslee, Research Assistant in Animal Husbandry, Michigan State College, writes on "Handling Meat in Locker Plants for Frozen Storage."

Texas Cotton
And the Future

"According to USDA figures Texas harvested acreage in 1940, of all kinds of crops, 3% more than in 1939. This sounds like healthy farm progress, but it overlooks the fact that the area of cropland harvested in 1940 was 4,790,000 acres smaller than in 1930; Texas cotton was more than a million acres below the peak year. Nothing much can be done about it in a world at war, but one of the objectives of this country after the war should be that of helping to maintain a world order in which the people of the earth will not be denied access to the greatest cotton-growing region in existence, and American cotton farmers will not be denied access to world markets." (Editorial in Texas Digest, January 11.)

Land Needs Potash,
Phosphorus

"Fertilizer demonstrations as conducted in Wisconsin in 1940, under the direction of Dr. C. J. Chapman, revealed that a high percentage of land farmed for a number of years is not only in need of phosphorus, but also of potash. There were 148 demonstrations where a direct comparison was made with the superphosphate and phosphate-potash mixtures and in 106 cases, or 72%, the largest yields were shown in fields where the potash-phosphate mixtures were used." (Hoard's Dairyman, January 25.)